The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,076—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1893.

PRICE 2 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Revised Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways Coast Steamers, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
R.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5145	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creary	28th "
R.I. HIMALAYA	5300	1200	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4138	900	J. S. Parfit RNR.	25th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARO, BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Season House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING, to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,356	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,300	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,381	23rd "
NUBIA	F. Knox	3,451	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 1,951 tons, on the 5th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

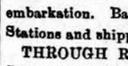
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANALYSES, CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL,

FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.

Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

OUR SIGHT

is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.

OUR EYES

ought, therefore, to be treated well.

KEMP & Co.'s

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and under good management.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

48, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonised Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY

AS SHIPPED BY TREACHER & CO., LD., IS A GENUINE MALT WHISKEY OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

Vide the following Certificate:—

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEON'S HALL,
Edinburgh, August 9, 1893.

I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a Sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, and find such to be of Full Strength, and to be Free from all Noxious Ingredients. It is THOROUGHLY MATURED, possesses an EXCELLENT BOUQUET, and is in All Respects a GENUINE MALT WHISKEY of THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

(Signed) STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., F.R.S.E., &c.,
Lecturer in Chemistry.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or more three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
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DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

AN
ICEBERG
IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH
ON
"FRUIT & HONEY."
TOBACCO
WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE
30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THOS. OGDEN, LD.
Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

"CINDERELLA DANCES."

THE THIRD of these DANCES will be held at the Neshit Road Head-Quarters, on SATURDAY, the 7th October, Commencing punctually at 8-30 P.M. The Subscription is Rs. 2, and on payment of this amount any member of the Corps can obtain an Admission Ticket for himself and two Ladies from either of the Undermentioned :—

Sergt-Major S. W. CHART, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. R.
" J. BECKERLEG, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld, Fort
Sergt. J. J. MARSLAND, Byculla Iron Works.

Tickets for an additional Lady or Ladies will also be issued at the nominal charge of 8 annas each. Owing to the limited accomodation the Dance is strictly confined to Members of the Corps and their Lady friends.

Light Refreshments will be provided for Ladies free ; Gentlemen paying for what they may require.

N.B.—No Tickets can be issued after THURSDAY, the 5th October.

CONNAUGHT CLUB, COLABA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH OCTOBER, GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

TICKETS, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

DETAILS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS,

Doors Open at 8-30 : to Commence at 9 o'clock.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services :—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERERAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.

Reserved Seats Rs.3 ; Second Seats Rs. 2 ; Third Seats Re.1. Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MITCHELL & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
WILL OPEN
On the 11TH OCTOBER, 1893,
WITH A COMPLETE
NEW SEASON STOCK.
74, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain, G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 3rd instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 3rd October, 1893.

THE S. S. "ALTMORE"

IS EXPECTED to ARRIVE on the 7th Instant from LONDON via KURRACHEE.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S or VICTORIA DOCK, where the vessel will discharge.

Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altmore."
October 4th, 1893.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

ERNEST BEARDSHAW, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MRS. JANE FLOYD (Widow of JAMES FLOYD), late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
SAKU (Widow of Balloo Bomnia), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
GEORGE LEWES HAYES MORRELL, a Civil Engineer, late an Inmate of the Government Lunatic Asylum at Madras.
THOMAS CHARLES MATHEWS, late Travelling Auditor, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.
HOOSEIN BIN HASSAN, late of Bombay, Arab Inhabitant.
JOHN FOOTE, late Driver, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Sabarmati.
ALFRED EDWARD LADD, late an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. C. H. E. Forbes and company, Bombay.
MISS ANNIE P. GORDON, an American Spinster, late of the Industrial Home for Women, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within One Month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 4th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 178 OF 1891.

BEEBEE ASHA, the Daughter of CASSUMBHOY MAHOMEDBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No. 4, Soortee Mohla, without the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiff,
VERSUS
ABDOOL LATIFF MAHOMED HABIB SUFFRAY, of Ahmedabad, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No.—, situate at Kalapoore, and having a place of business in Bombay, at House No.—, in Dawood Cazee Mohla, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 27th day of September, 1893, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff in the following property at the instance of abovenamed Defendant. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawl standing thereon, situate at Mandvee Khan Bazaar, otherwise called Syed Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 709, New No. 6422, old survey No. 2-513, and new survey No. 2,589, and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 33, 35 and 114, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Syed Kazi Street, on or towards the West by the property of Cosmanbhai Nabibhoy, on or towards the North by the property belonging to a Maharaj, and on or towards the South by Meercha Gully lane and which said premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the Plaintiff. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 23rd day of October, 1893, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 30th day of September, 1893.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the Request of certain Hindoo Gentlemen the SALE of the ALBERT MILLS of BROACH is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1893, at 3 P. M. and the SALE of the ALFRED MILLS to THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1893, at 3 P. M.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1893.

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HAND CAMERAS.—The Twin Lens "Ideal." The "Facile," The "Eclipse," The "Alpha," "Kodaks" No. 3 and 4 Junior, The "Frena."
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 35, Abdool Rhoman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

READER.—WANTED, a Competent PROOF-READER. Address "J.," care of this Office.

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TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum ; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

FOR SALE.—A VICTORIA, HARNESS and PAIR of BAY ARABS, Rs. 1,500. Apply Surgeon-Major CLARKSON, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

ON SALE, 192 LOOMS, from 32" to 66" ; reed space with preparation. Machinery made in 1883, 5 and 6, by Henry Livesey and Co., Blackburn. For further particulars apply to W. H. GRIBBIN and Co., Parel, Bombay.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Medows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 8 annas ; Shaving, 4 annas ; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Visit is Solicited.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is now OPEN. It is the most Comfortable and by far the Best Situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table ; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordinance Department.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding First-class Certificates, under Bombay Boiler Act, Wishes ENGAGEMENT in Mill or otherwise, Reply—"A," care of this Office.

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CLAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS.

LARGE STOCKS BUNKER COAL are Available at Perim Island.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Actioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1893, at 3 P.M. in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

PORT TRUST NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st OCTOBER, 1893, a TIME-BALL will be DROPPED every week day from the TOWER at the MAYO SAILORS' HOME at Noon.—Rangoon mean time 17 hours, 35 minutes, 20 seconds G. M. T. It will be hoisted close up, as preparatory, 5 minutes before.

Position of the Sailors' Home Tower Latitude 16°, 46' N., Longitude 96°, 10' E.

When the Ball fails to drop at Noon it will be dropped one hour later.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, The 21st September, 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 31 Lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of two Patterns to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be taken.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th September, 1893.

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SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
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Load (in addition to Engine) :—
On a level .....About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in 150 ..... " 70 "

For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

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A. COLT LIGHTNING REPEATER CARBINE, 440 bore, very handy for Buck Shooting. Price Rs. 50.

Both the above are in good order. Apply to Major WEALLENS, Watson's Hotel, Bombay, on the 7th October, who will be leaving Bombay on the 8th.

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SELLING OFF ! !
FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Meade & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	993
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	370
Quarter Bank	40,000	625	250	7 pr. ct.	250
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61	£ 35
National Bank of India	60,000	625	612½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	180
Back Bay Baths	200	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	all	NIL.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	270	4,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,130
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	110	ex div 2	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	930
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	250	200	Rs. 20	188xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co. Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	500	100	70	...	70 no
John Robertson & Co.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
Jehangir Bharsni & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	5,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	305
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	600	500	300	3)	19
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Nagpur Hotel Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	82
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000		19 470
Prince of Wales Fireinsurance Flour Mills	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	9	11
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,600	100	100		50
	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Liqdn
	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	930
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	60
Telephone Co.	9,000	251	251		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,25	75	1,20
Albert Gianing Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,10	1,100	15 pr. ct.	945
pollo	2,400	2,400	2,200	60	1000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	1,250	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Yeoli Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	270
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	1,365
Fort	615	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	1132
French	300	500	all	100	1,175 435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Hangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahomed Suleman Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		63
Morcantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Mofussil	1,125	400	400	40	1,175
Munmar Mills	1,000	200	all	Rs. 32½	217
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	560
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12	113
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Samachar	300	500	500	20	69
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	600	2,000	750	35	565
Soras Steam Mills	8,300	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	200 xd
Vellaeri		1,000	1000	Rs. 100	1020
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	1,470
Alliance	1,500	0	all	Rs. 25	185
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co.	300	1,000	1,000		360
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1000
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	607
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Dorai Mills Co. Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hinguna Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,120
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greave	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jeevraj Balooj	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahalaxmee	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
Managon	5,000	0	250	6	117
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	6,500	100	100	12½ o.g.d	105
Medium Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	625-20
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Oudh and Rohilcund Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,200
Phoenix	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Phoenix	1,000	1,000	1,000	R 60	600
Ravi Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	6	1,400
Ripon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,220
Sassoon	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Standard Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Swadeshi	1,312	250	250	12½	315 xd
Tata	1,200	250	250	12½	200
Victoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	300
Western India Spinning & Manufacturing	475	500	500	Rs. 15	305
Zeenat	800	1,000	1,00	80	580
Ahmedabad	900	500	500	15	600
Ahmedabad New	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Ahmedabad Sarangpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ahmedabad Shahpur Mills	900	1,000	1,000		700
Ahmedabad Ujam Mills Co. Ld.	900	1,000	1,000		480

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

British Bar Gold	Rs. 25-8	
Gold Leaf	" 25-4	Nominal.
Japan. Bar Gold old	" 25-4	"
Do. do. new	" 25-2	"
Australia do.	" 25-4	"
Bombay do.	" 25-3	"
English Sovereigns	" 16-1	"
Do. Dreams	" 16	"
Bar Silver 17 Betweens	" 93-4	"
Do. 17/4 do.	" 93-8	"
Carolus Dollars	" 208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 200	"
Napoleons	" 318	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Solicitors' Examination, High Court.
Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, Public Sermon, Framji Cowasjee Institute, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Bombay (s), from Batoum. Yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa; Karagola (s), Karachi; Nevasa (s), Calcutta; and Orion (s), Kobe.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—R. I. M. S. Warren Hasting, for Madras; Nubia (s), Liverpool, &c.; Paula (schr), Mauritius; and Nerbudda (s), Calcutta, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Raffaele Rubattino and Orion entered, and the s. s. Nubia and Schooner Paula left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Sutlej, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 4th October, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 37, *viz.*, ½a. 3d. per rupee.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Colonel Sir Pratabsing, accompanied by thirty-two followers, arrived in Bombay, on the 1st instant, and has taken up his residence, at Warden Road.

AN INSANE MAHOMEDAN.—Kootbudeen Goolam Hoosein, aged thirty-five years, arrested on a charge of theft and supposed to be insane, has been sent to the police surgeon, for medical examination.

WANT OF PUBLIC LIGHTS.—Superintendent Cobb of the F Division and Inspector Holdway, in charge of the G Division have reported that none of the gas lamps on Sopari Baug Road and in the Mahim Section were lighted, on Monday night.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE.—About seventy-five hands of the Jacob Mill, at Sopari Baug Road, struck work on Monday, on account of their wages, and tried to intimidate others from working. The police arrangements were perfect, and everything is quiet at present.

DISORDERLY RIOTERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superindent Brewin charged six rioters, including five Hindus and one Mahomedan before Mr. Webb, with behaving in a disorderly manner during the recent riots. The accused, having pleaded guilty to the charge, were sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee each.

THE LATE MR. DINSHAW SHAPOORJI DALLAS.—The Municipal schools in Bandora were closed on Monday last as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased who had been serving for many years as one of the Municipal Commissioners for Bandora, and who had always taken great interest in the civic affairs of that town.

THEFT AT THE APOLLO HOTEL.—Major D. MacDonald of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, at present staying at the Apollo Hotel, has made a report to the police that, during his absence on Monday afternoon, some one entered his room, and stole a gold chain with a locket attached, and a small silver fruit knife, of the collective value of Rs. 56.

SCHOOL-PRIZES.—Mr. Janardhan Hiraji Patel (son of the contractor of the Government Buildings on the Esplanade) has given a sum of Rs. 30 for purchasing prize books for presentation to deserving students to the following schools in memory of his father:—(*a*) Government Vernacular School at Karanja near Uran; (*b*) Government Vernacular School at Pandharpur; (*c*) Government Vernacular School at Byculla; (*d*) for Sharada Sadon, Poona; and (*e*) Mrs. Nicambe's Girls' English School.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Fatmabee. The deceased, who was old and feeble, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the 5th ultimo, suffering from fever and a fracture of the lower part of the jaw. There was an erasion on the chin at the time she was found on the road, and it was bleeding. She died on Monday afternoon in the hospital. A verdict of death from exhaustion, was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m.:—

Mazurka	Margaret ... Luschwitz
Overture	Le Toreador ... Adolph Adam
Valse	Starry Night ... Blackstock
Selection	Haddon Hall ... Sullivan
Valse	Autograph ... Strauss
Gavotte	Intermezzo ... Lewis Hall

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARREST OF AN OLD THIEF.—On the 1st of November, 1891, one Suckina, a dancing girl, residing at Arab Gully, Grant Road, made a report to the police, that her servant, Jumankhan Karimbux, had committed a theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 738, from her house, and absconded. The accused was ultimately arrested at Quetta and sent to Bombay in charge of the Karachi Police, and made over to the Bombay City Police, on the 30th ultimo. The prisoner was yesterday placed before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, when the case was remanded to the 12th inst., in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The result of the First Examination in Medicine has been declared. In all sixty-five candidates, namely, fifty-six boys and nine girls, presented themselves for the examination. Twenty-two candidates, nineteen boys and three girls, have passed the examination. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—Shapurjee Ardeshir Banker, Matilda Coutinho; P. Dalgado, Edward Joseph De Lima, Keshavlal Jayshankar Dholakia, Ethel J. Farrel, Desiderio Fialho, Sadashiv Bhicaji Jatar, Balkrishna Ramchandra Khandekar, Anandrao Putoba Kothare, Martin Joseph Lobo, H. K. Madhavkar, Venkatesh Raghunath Mhalas, Kalabhai Nagindas Mody, Venkatesh Dattaram Nadkarni, Dinanath Balkrishna Naik, Cowasjee Temuljee Pardivala, Bhagwant Sakharam Patkar, May McMullen Pearson, William McMullen Pearson, Frank D. Rodrigues, and Charles A. Spooner.

LOOTING A SWEETMEAT SHOP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector McCormac charged Baba Mya Jusub, with house-breaking and theft of copper utensils and sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 4,035 belonging to Raghoobir Saligram, a sweetmeat-shopkeeper at Bhendi Bazar. On the 11th August last, the first day of the riots, a crowd of Mahomedans went to the complainant's shop, broke it open, and carried away property, worth about Rs. 5,000. The accused was seen among the rioters at the time, and, when the police went to his place to make enquiries, a portion of the stolen property was found with him. The rioters, in addition to dishes and goblets and other utensils, also carried away Rs 2,000 in cash which was kept in the cash-box. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and D Company, Lancashire Regiment. These teams have already met this season, when after a very exciting game D Company won by one goal to nil, they will have a strong team this evening including several of the Regimental team players. Rovers unfortunately will be without the services of Derry, Levick, and A. Brown, but good substitutes will fill their places. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m., punctual. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal, J. Hazelgrove; backs, G. Walton, and L. G. McFarlane; half-backs, J. W. Bedford, C. Brown, and A. F. Harrington; and forwards—Sell, J. Allan, Lieut. F. D. Tulloch, A. Simpson, and F. G. Wallis Whiddeth. D Company: Goal, Pte. Booth; backs, Cotterell and Mulligan; half-backs, Cotterell, Egan, and Parkinson; forwards, Abott, Parker, Brown, Shorrock, and Lce.-Cpl. Brennan.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Dundee, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

COMPULSORY WINDING UP OF THE WADIA MILLS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WADIA MILLS COMPANY.

THIS was an application that the Wadia Mills Company, Limited, be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, and that such other order may be made as to the Court might seem meet. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Moos, appeared for the petitioner, Nowrojee Bomonjee Vakil. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the company; and Mr. Gazdar, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared on behalf of 316 shareholders, to oppose the application.

The petition stated that the company was incorporated in 1888 with a nominal capital of ten lakhs divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. But the amount of capital subscribed for and issued was only Rs. 3,72,000, which amount only was paid up or credited as paid up. The company had since its incorporation made no profits, and its business was only carried on to provide the agents of the company (Messrs. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormarjee and Co.) with a commission on yarn and cloth sold. The balance-sheets issued, though nominally showing a profit, were not correct, as no sum whatever was set aside for depreciation. The company was indebted to petitioner in the sum of Rs. 15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. for money lent by the petitioner on the 1st August, 1892, for twelve months. The company on the 1st September, 1893, became indebted to the petitioner in a further sum of Rs. 15,000 and interest for another loan for one year made by the petitioner. The company had neglected or failed to pay any part of the debt. Large sums of money had become due by the company to other creditors, but the company had been unable to pay them though notices had been served on the agents for payment. The company was insolvent and unable to pay its debts; and it was said to be just and equitable that it should be wound up.

His Lordship, after looking through the affidavits and hearing the arguments of counsel, made an order for the winding-up of the company by the court. Costs of all parties who had appeared to come out of the assets of the company.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd September 1893, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888:—Fred. Morgan, Assistant, Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta, for a punkah on a horizotal revolving principle. Charles Parker, practical iron and brass founder, of Bombay, India, and Charles Herbert Parker, Civil Engineer, of Coconada, India, for improvements in the form and construction of cupolas, blast furnances, puddling and refining furnaces for cast iron and in the mode and manner of treating metals or ores therein. Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe, of 32, Charlesworth Terrace, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, Engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying leaves of the tea plant, the same being applicable for drying other analogous substances. Samuel Lyndhurst Parker, of Belford Street, St. Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, Metallic Printer, for improvements in Printing Machinery and process in connection therewith. George Johnston, of Durban, Natal, South Africa, Engine smith, for improvements in, and relating to, couplings for railway vehicles. Albert Piperno, Engineer, residing at No. 87, Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta, for a machine for pearling rice. Thomas Cronan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, No. 10, Crooked Lane, Calcutta, for an Anti-Sea-Sick folding Deck Chair. John Day, Saddler and Harness Maker, of 103, Patrick Street, in the City of Cork, Ireland, for an improved buckle for use in web and other harness. Christain Hansen, of Frederiksberg, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Merchant, for a combined rocking or swinging seat and fanning device. C. V. McC. Pritchard, of 1, Drummond Road, in the City of Allahabad, North-Western Provinces, Head Assistant, Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for an improved chase frame for locking up formes of type or blocks for printing from. Edward Cuyler Broadwell, Chemist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in processes of coating metals with aluminium, or its diluent alloys. Nathan Smith, of Alsprings, Great Harwood, in the County of Lancaster, England, Gentleman, and John Haydock, of No. 35, Mincing Lane, Blackburn, in the said County, Car proprietor, for improvements in the wheels of carriages or other wheeled vehicles.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. John Julius Alder, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendant, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an improved dust shield for railway axle boxes. (Filed 1st May 1893.) William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203, Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for a device for partitioning drawers and similar structures. (Field 19th September 1893.) Sarbeswar Talapatra of Kamardiar, in the Nator Sub-division of the Rajshahi District, at present residing at Barnagar, Calcutta, occupation Zemindari, for a glazed coating for earthen inkpots. (Field 18th September 1893.) John Cunninghame Montgomerie, of the "Water of Ayr" and Tam O'Shanter, Home Works, Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, manufacturer, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compunds containing the same (Filed 12th September 1892). Henry Arthur Wheat, of s' Beckett Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, engineer, for improvements in lamps for burning liquid hydrocarbons. (Field 19th September 1893.) Theodore Guilleaume, of Cologne in the German Empire, Cable manufacturer, for improvements in electric cables. (Field 5th September 1893.) J. D. Jones, of No. 4, Tiljullah Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta, Mechanical Engineer, Etc., for an improved composition for the covering of boilers and other surfaces. (Field 18th September 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—James McCulloch, of Manchester, England, Engineer, for improvements relating to valves and valve-gear chiefly designed for rock drills. (From 27th September 1893 to 26th September 1894.) John Joseph Lappin, Gentleman, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, for improvements in brake shoes for railway cars. (From 27th August 1893 to 26th August 1894.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V. of 1888). Mr. F. W. Alfchin's invention for improved riding toys or apparatus in which galloping or analogous movements are imparted to Horses, boats, or carres pondling parts carrying the riders, in addition to their forward moment as parts of the apparatus, such invention being in part applicable also to roundabouts or merry go rounds. (Specification field 20th June 1889.) Mr. E. Muller's invention for improvements in couplings for Railway vehicles. (Specification field 17th June 1889.) Mr. D. G. Hoey's invention for improvements in arrangements or apparatus for ventilating halls, rooms or other interiors. (Specification field 21st June 1889.) Mr. J. Roots, invention for improvements in petroleum engines. (Specification field 20th June 1889.) Mr. H. M. Hearcourt's invention for making an automatic centrifugal electric alarm or indicator. (Specification field 19th June 1889.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Amraoti, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras, and moderate in other places. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light to gentle. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Neemuch and Rajkot. Both the maximum and minimum temperature is within 4° of the mean everywhere except locally at Agra where the minimum is 5° in defect of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several districts. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore and light showers at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin and Bellary. The isobars as well as isabnormals show the existence of a small depression on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Calicut where the weather is suspicious and unsettled. Although the winds on the West Coast are not cyclonic and though the sea is smooth or slight, conditions are very suspicious on and off the whole of the West Coast between Calicut and Veraval. The weather conditions promise a few local showers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the West Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

THE following memorial has been sent to the Viceroy by the Calcutta Missionary Conference:—

To his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The memorial of the Calcutta Missionary Conference.

Respectfully Sheweth.—That your memorialists have no desire to prejudice the approaching enquiry by Commission into the State traffic in opium; but as public bodies have not refrained from anticipating the evidence to be offered to the Commission and the judgment to be formed on it, your memorialists feel that it ought to be clearly placed before the Government that the views which have been published in favour of a continuance of the said traffic are not, and have never been, the only ones that have been held in India.

That your memorialists consider the descriptions of opium and its effects given in all standard works on drugs that are recognised as text books in British and Indian Medical Colleges and Courts of Justice, ample warrant for treating opium as a poison which ought only as a rule to be used under medical prescription. Your memorialists have no wish to interfere with such legitimate use of it, but regard the deliberate judgment of Dr. Brunton, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Pereira, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Dr. Garrod (not to mention other eminent authorities) on the character and effects of the drug sufficient ground for dealing with it in India as it has been dealt with by law in Britain. That the opinions of any medical official of the Indian Government to the contrary may justify enquiries into their claims to be heard on the subject, but so long as the above standard books and authorities remain unchallenged and continue to be taught in colleges, and quoted in Courts, such opinions can hardly be regarded as evidence for general acceptance.

That the authoritative medical verdicts referred to lay on the Indian Government a grave responsibility for allowing the indiscriminate use of opium, and still more for promoting its general use, and in some instances unavoidably creating a use where none has existed before, by spreading it all over the country, and also for preparing enormous quantities for export and use abroad. Your memorialists respectfully consider the striking difference between the careful restrictions under which opium is sold in Britain and the freedom with which it is sold in India, a reproach to the British Government of this country. This conviction is deepened by the numerous deaths, both homicidal and suicidal, occurring from opium poisoning, as reported by the public press and by one well-known immoral and degrading use to which opium is commonly put in eastern countries.

That the Government has frankly admitted the evil of the opium habit, pleading various excuses for tolerating the traffic, but promising, and sometimes even making, efforts to suppress it, which would be unintelligible in the case of any harmless habit. That this attitude of the Government is irreconcilable with the position now taken by some officials, medical and other, who profess to regard the opium drug as a blessing conferred by Providence on the country, or at least as a piece of financial good fortune. Your memorialists look with misgiving on this strange doctrine, and with alarm on its probable future developments under stress of temptation to preserve the revenue. The considerations which justify its preservation may be made to justify its increase.

(1) It has been said that the restricted use of opium from India will lead to the extended use of alcohol.—This is a mere assumption, equally difficult to prove or disprove, because it is based on no authenticated experience or known scientific or historical analogy. But in the Review by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of the Excise Report for 1891-92, it is said in para. 6 that, Sir A MacDonnell having "noticed with concern the steadily-increasing consumption of *ganja*, and directed enquiries to be made whether the use of this drug was displacing that of country liquor or opium." The Excise Commissioner reported that "enquiries do not show that *ganja* is displacing country liquor or opium. Receipts from country liquor have expanded more than those from *ganja*, and the class of people who use *ganja* and opium are quite distinct and are not recruited from each others ranks;" thus showing that, so far as any inference is allowable, those three vice move in different orbits, an inference not opposed to their known toxicaction.

(2) It is said that the effects of opium even when taken in excess, are harmless as compared with those of alcohol.—The position of your memorialists is that both are evil, and that both ought to be combated. Sir Thomas Wade, late British Minister in China, in page 432 of his *China*, says: "It is to me vain to think otherwise of the use of the drug in China than as of a habit many times more pernicious, nationally speaking than the gin and whisky drinking which we deplore at home. It takes possession more insidiously, and keeps its hold to the full as tenaciously. I know no case of radical cure. It has insured in every case within my knowledge the steady descent moral and physical of the smoker, and it is so far a greater mischief than drink that it does not by external evidence expose its victims to the loss of repute which is the penalty of habitual drunkenness."—And Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick of wide Indian experience extending over thirty years has said: Though speaking generally, the evils arising from indulgence in drink in England are vastly greater than those arising for indulgence in opium in India"—evidently because the drinking habit is more general in England than the opium habit in India—yet "there seems to be no doubt that there are places in India where, owing to a want of proper supervision or control, abuses have prevailed which at least strike one with greater horror than any corresponding abuse in countries which are demoralized by drink," showing that, if drink is quantitatively, opium is qualitatively, the more demoralising evil.—*Government of India, Despatch No. 289, dated 4th October 1891, para. 25.*

(3). The use of opium is said to be particularly beneficial in the swamps and marshes of India.—Surgeon-General Pringle, from experience gained in Orissa and the Doab, emphatically contradicts this statement. But even if it were otherwise, this limited necessity could not justify its wide diffusion in India, or its vast export to China, where this use of it is denied by Dr. Dudgeon, late of Pekin and Dr. Maxwell, late of Formosa. (*See para. 12 of the reply of the Anti opium Society to the Government of India Despatch of 14th October 1891.*)

(4). It is asserted that opium is a necessary of life, and most beneficial to Rajpoots and other warlike races.—This is denied by Dr. Valentine, late of Jeypore. If the popular use of the drug is to be justified on medical authority in the teeth of Brunton, Ringer, Pereira, Brodie, and Garrod, the defence ought to be based on the highest medical authority in India, i. e., of men standing at the head of the profession, who have studied the subject for years, and not officers who have visited opium dens for the occasion to find out how opium acts.

(5) It is urged that if the Government did not provide opium for Indian use, worse results than any now experienced might follow, and that China would obtain supplies from other quarters if the Indian provision were suspended—Your memorialists believe that no fear of consequences ought to prevent a nation from doing what is right. Experience has proved that the abandonment of evil habits has always brought material as well as moral prosperity. If some belief in an over-ruling righteousness did not influence the actions of men and states, the greatest stimulus to individual as well as national uprightness would be destroyed.

(6) It is said the stoppage of opium supplies would create wide-spread dissatisfaction and distress.—The Government of India Resolution of 25th September 1891 states that "among most classes of the population and in most localities, the habit does not exist to any considerable extent." If, in answer to the charge of extending the use of opium, the Government states that the use of it is confined within narrow limits, no result of the suspension can reach beyond these limits. The *Patna Institute Gazette*, an influential Mahomedan Journal of Patna, seriously rebukes the Government for supplying the public with opium.

(7) It is also sometimes contended that the stoppage of opium would bring ruin to its cultivators, because no more profitable use for their land could be found.—Without specific facts and figures this is mere assumption, which ignores the econom

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1893, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell in one lot, by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Khatao Natha and Canjee Natha, insolvents, the following properties :—

First.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the western side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the property of Hatising Keesrising, on or towards the north by the property of Moosabhoy Khanbhai, and on towards the south by the property of Dwarkadas Vassonjee, and which premises are now assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 695, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under No. 977.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the western side of Bazaar Gate Street, and on the eastern side of the Bora treet, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Moosabhoy Khanbhoy and partly by the house of Mooljee, widow, on or towards the west by a passage leading to the Holi Church, on or towards the north by the property of Javerchand Narsidas, and on or towards the south by a stable belonging to Jivraj Baloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 4, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron and steel leather pieces and cuttings, old gunny cordage, old [illegible], racks, wax cloths, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.

At the Coach Factory of Messrs W and Nadkarni, Girgaum.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, opposite Messrs Cummoo Jaffer Sulemanji's premises—

A number of new and second-hand carriages consisting of shigrams, landau, vis-a-vis, mail phaeton, boat phaeton, brougham, &c., also tools, shed, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF 9 CASES GOLD BROCADE GRENADINE SCARFS.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Poorunchand and Purmeysee Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C—C 128 23527 / 24142 / 25250 } 9 cases each 100 pieces 50 by 96" including fringes, gold brocade grenadine scarves.

SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs Poorunchand and Purmeysee Dass, of Cawnpore—

D—1897—1 case, 94 pieces, 35-36 inches, 929½ yards white embroidered flowered spotted net

1914—1 case, 120 pieces, 35-36 inches, 1,534½ yards white embroidered flowered plain net.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 4, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case satin checks and stripes.
1 „ white brocades.
1 „ chequered mulls.
1 „ white jaconets.
2 „ „ mulls.
2 „ colored bordered scarves.
2 bales Turkey-red twist.
3 cases white shirtings.

On account of the underwriters ex s s "Revenna"—
65 half chests of tea S. W. damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF TIN PLATES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., in the godowns, under the Old Port Trust Office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on account of the concerned—
393 cases I. C. W. W. tin plates,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 4, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY.

Under the decretal order made in Suit No 269 of 1893. Messrs BENNETT & Co will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (of which Mr Shamrao Pandurang is the present Fazendar), with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at at Colebhatwady Lane, commonly called Chewoolwady, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, fronting towards the west of the said Colebhatwady Lane, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Colebhat Lane, on or towards the west by the house of Crushnarao Raghunath, on or towards the north by the property of Radhabai, widow of the late Raoji Balaji, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramchandra Balaji, containing by the admeasurement 35 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No 93 and now under ward No 3156 and street No 14, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the son and tenants of the late Raghunath Luxmunji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, 5 and 8 light hanging chandeliers, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, first-rate oleographs with easels, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c. the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, aged but steady, goes well in harness with a set of,
1 strong country-bred pony, 13-3, 5 years old, goes well in harness,
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham with chesnut Arab horse and harness,
1 strong second-hand Victoria in good order,
1 palanquin office shigram do.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI NEXT TO THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S LEATHER FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises :—

All that Government leasehold land, with messuages, tenements, sheds, &c., situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,672 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by public road called Dharavi Road, on the west by the sea, on the north by Sion Fort, and on the south by Government land, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Fort, next to the European General Hospital, and opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass's house, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co." and consists of complete suites for drawing room, boudoir of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, superb electroplated ware, very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand-painted, very rich finest quality velvet carpets, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong Englishbuilt landau suitable for single or pair, by "Kinross" a handsome strong E. B. gales trooped miniature brougham, one chestnut very powerful and fast English horse, one handsome strong bay waler, very powerful and fast, one pair of very handsome grey arab horses, 14-2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of English single and double harness, a large Burmah teakwood carrugated iron shed, &c., &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 4, 1893.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... „ 13-6

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 32, per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dunst Street, Whitefriar, London.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff to take measures for perpetuating the MEMORY of the late Honourable Mr. JUSTICE TELANG, C.I.E., will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY afternoon, the 6th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few first-class Polo Ponies.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorised to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bot les ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld., PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
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HENRY HISCOCKS
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday to 98½; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. No further change was made in the market rates of discount. 34⅛d. per oz. was still the price of Bar Silver. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher, at £65 3-8. The quotation of Silver from New York is still wired as nominal, with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·85½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅞d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4⅛d. per lb.; and all other ready Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearest position to 3-64d. in the most distant, the extreme quotations being 4 23-64d. for October deliveries and 4 27-64d. for the most distant. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

An advance of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 1-16 cents per lb; and Futures for January were quoted at 8·07 cents, an advance of 15 points on Saturday's quotation for December. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 43,000 bales; and the following comparision is now shown between the figures this season, and those in the two previous years in the same time.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	43,000	39,000	73,000
Two days' do.	77,000	64,000	113,000
Since 1st Sept.	418,000	465,000	845,000

In our local Cotton Market there has been a much improved demand to-day, more specially from spinners, and a considerable business has been reported in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought 400 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 198; and 100 Bijapore, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken some 3,550 bales, consisting of 1,000 Dharwar, at Rs. 193; 1,150 Barsee, at Rs. 200; 300 Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 206-13; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 170; 150 Damergaum, at Rs. 198; 100 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 208; Julgaum, at Rs. 185½; Untnee, at Rs. 178½; Mulkapur, at Rs. 181; Khangaum, at Rs. 184; and Akola, at Rs. 200; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 209 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with still very little doing for export, and with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—An advance of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt., but other kinds are unchanged in value, the market having remained steady, with a moderate export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,499	bales.
Wheat	22,546	cwts.
Linseed	9,666	„
Rapeseed	4,830	„
Gingelly	4,875	„
Poppyseed	1,201	„
Castorseed	3,223	„
Rice	5,898	„

FREIGHTS remain steady in tone; but no further business of importance has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 31-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little having been placed of the latter for near delivery; also some Bills for next year at 1s. 3 7-32d. For Bank Telegraphic and Demand we heard of 1-32d. higher being done, and before long it became the rate. and 1s. 3 1-16d. for 1894; and Credits also hardened 1-32d., to 1s. 3 3-16d. ready, and 1s. 3½d. forward; but the business passing either way has been very small.

There has been another unauthenticated rumour, emanating from the Bazaar, regarding another Sterling Loan in England, which accounts for the slight steadiness to-day; but, without confirmation, no credence is given to it, though, of course, anything of the kind, *backed up in other ways*, just now, would be opportune and beneficial alike to trade and the Government of the country; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee,
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·59⅜	„

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 3d 1-16.; and Credits at 1s. 3½d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at an advance of about ⅛ per cent. in Fours from last evening's quotations, present rates being 105 5-16 for Money, and 105 for Account. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan has advanced to 99.

SHARES.—We note an advance of Rs. 35 in East Indian; of Rs. 30 in Volkarts; and of Rs 5 in New Berar Press Scrip to-day; and an advance of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit, and of Rs. 5 in Khandeish Mill shares, at our revsied quotations but these are the only changes in our list this evening, and the market remains without life.

[REUTERS' TELEGRSMA.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-8
Bar Silver	34 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Persian, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Persian, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended. Communication with Argentine Republic and Chili right.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karrachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	7	a.m.	8	9
Teheran	3	2	15 p.m.	...	27
Suez	3	2	50 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on rd October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	1
„ Karrachee	...	21	...	1
„ Madras	...	19	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·774
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	79·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind	NE, WNW, NW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	175
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
„ year	69·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd October, From midnight to midnight.	0·01

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRDWOOD—September 27, at Simla, the wife of Captain H C T Birdwood, R E, of a daughter.

DUKE—September 21, at Darjiling, the wife of F W Duke I C S, of a son.

DUNLOP—September 23, at Murree, the wife of Mr J G Dunlop, Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, of a daughter.

GILBERT—September 17, at Dalhousie, the wife of G E L Gilbert, 34th Pioneers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—MACTAGGART—September 18, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev W H Bray, M A, Charles George Hillersdon Allen, I C S, son of the late Rev Robert James Allen, M A, to Margaret Watson, daughter of the late Robert Watson Mactaggart, Esq, and grand daughter of late Peter Clouston, Esq, of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

FRASER—September 21, at Gadie, Moorshedabad, Ivor Gordon, the beloved Infant son of Hector Charles and Caroline Fraser, aged 1 month and 19 days.

GUYON—September 22, at 9, Middleton Row, Francis Louis Guyon, aged 46 years.

JENNINGS—September 22, at Lahore, of fever, Florence May the beloved daughter of Sam and Mary Jennings, aged 16 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1893.

THE sanitary condition of Bombay during the recent riots is the subject of a thoughtful and suggestive article in the *Lancet* of the 16th ultimo, which deserves the careful attention of the Government and the Municipal authorities. The sanitary, or rather insanitary, condition of the city during the disturbances gave rise to no little anxiety to all who were cognisant of the facts. But it almost escaped general notice in the prevailing excitement, and it has never been fully realised by the public at large. The details set forth by the correspondent of the *Lancet* will be new to many people who were in Bombay at the time. One of the first consequences of the outbreak on August 11 was the immediate suspension of all the usual conservancy arrangements in the densely-populated native town and the crippling of them on Malabar Hill in the Fort and Colaba. The sweepers had to fly for their lives from the gangs of ruffians who paraded the streets and laid violent hands on every Hindu they met. "Within three hours the whole of the halalkore service in the native quarters of the town was suspended, and remained in suspense from seventy-two to eighty hours. About two hundred and fifty men and women took refuge in the Null Bazaar Municipal stables for twenty-six hours, and the halalkore barracks were full of people for four days"—in other words, for the best part of a week the halalkores did not dare to venture outside their own quarters to attend to the conservancy requirements of the city. Even on Malabar Hill and in the Fort the effect of this state of things became disagreeably and threateningly noticeable; in crowded localities it threatened to lead to a pestilence. The special magistrates, the military and police, whose duties obliged them to go into the most thickly-populated districts found intolerable evidence of the state of things at every turn. "The European soldiers had not been two days on duty amongst the slums of the native town, when many were suffering from diarrhœa, dysentery, and sunstroke, and, it was reported with jubilation amongst the belligerents that the Feringhi soldiers would soon be all sick, and that they would then be at liberty to follow their inclinations." The climatic conditions were especially favourable for an outbreak of disease; the rain, which fell at night, kept the ground damp and steamy, while the sun shone out in full force during the day and hastened decomposition. The hospitals and gaols were crowded, all business was suspended, the markets were insufficiently supplied with food, the dealers being afraid to expose themselves to pillage; families found it difficult to send out for their usual purchases and thousands of people were short of food. The number of injured and killed was considerable, the majority being taken to private houses, where the wounded remained without medical attendance; many bodies remained indoors until, when in advanced stage of decomposition, they were removed under military escort to be buried or burnt. The writer might have added that one military escort, headed by the Municipal Commissioner, in one morning, accompanied nine bodies which fully answered that description.

The writer comments on the ferocity and brutality that marked the contest between two communities which had lived together for many years in apparent harmony until a sudden outburst of religious antipathy caused them to fly at each other's throats. Such outbreaks he predicts are certain to recur unless the measures of repression are more swift and severe. The necessity for prompt and stern repression appears in his view to be proved by the sudden and complete breakdown of the conservancy system—a breakdown full of peril to the whole community in any Oriental city, but exceptionally so in Bombay, where the conditions are in many respects peculiarly difficult to deal with even in ordinary times. The greatest density of population in London is 222 persons per acre: in Bombay it is 760. The maximum number of houses per acre in London is twenty-two: in Bombay it is thirty-five. The average density of population in Bombay is 458, more than double that of the densest localities in London. In London not only is the whole city sewered, but every house is connected by a self-acting system with the nearest drain. In this city the drainage system is far from complete, but even where it has been laid down the houses do not connect with the drains. The connection is made by the sweepers—an abominable system, which will some day break down utterly even without the intervention of a riot. A week's strike will be fatal to it, and a strike would have come off on more than one occasion, but for the energy and resourcefulness of the present Health Officer, who averted the calamity solely by his personal influence and authority. Mr. Baldwin Latham, in his report on the sanitation of Bombay, has denounced in unmeasured language this system from the point of view of the sanitary engineer: "I cannot speak too strongly against such a disgusting and insanitary system; under it, you have the daily accumulation of dangerous organic matter, often near or in very close proximity to the habitation; then the collection and carrying of this matter by men and women, who ought to be engaged in some more noble occupation; and, again, you have the cartage of the material through the streets to the disgust of the sensitive public; and, lastly, the repulsive operation of men entering the tanks that receive the filth and mixing it with water. Now all this vile business can be at once dispensed with if every house is connected with the sewers, and these solid matters are distributed in detail over the whole system of sewers, instead of being admitted wholesale at particular points of the system; and by the abolition of this system a very large sum of money would be annually saved." This filthy and costly nuisance must be eventually got rid off, and the sooner an endeavour is seriously made to supersede it the better. The state of things resulting from the terrorising of the Hindu halalkores by the Mahomedan budmashes, the Hindus returning the compliment by beating the Mahomedan sweepers to death, may be more easily imagined than described. Nothing was said on the unsavory topic during the riot by the reporters, who were preoccupied with the fighting in the streets and the movements of the troops. But the most deadly work was that which went on unseen and unheard in the lanes and alleys of the city, where the air was poisoned by deadly emanations.

Even in ordinary times the insanitary instincts of a population "of which 716 live on an acre, with many of the habits of domesticated cattle," are not easily controlled; during the riot week the countless miles of narrow lanes and gulleys became intolerable. The Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer took strenuous measures to cope with the evil and diminish the danger, and with some measure of success. But all efforts notwithstanding the deaths during that week were 681 as compared with 474 in the preceding week. If the figures are correct which give eighty as the number of persons killed during the riots—including those who died subsequently from their injuries—it is clear that a serious amount of sickness must have occurred to account for the remarkable increase in the total number of deaths. Making due allowance for the depressing effect of prolonged anxiety, and the want of food and rest which affected the bulk of the population during that week and led some fifty thousand people to leave their homes and go into the country, the sudden stoppage of all the sanitary arrangements on which the city is dependent must be chiefly credited with the insanitary conditions to which the bills of mortality bear eloquent witness. As the writer in the *Lancet* truly says, the prejudices of the native community regarding conservancy work is so strong that they will endure any extremity of air pollution rather than take any active measures to help themselves. The moral is that they must be supplied with self-acting arrangements which a religious riot will not bring to a standstill. Amongst the requirements for ordinary times recommended by the writer, are public conveniences, combined with strict police supervision and a magistracy that will effectively support the Health Department. Some of the Bombay Magistrates, it must be admitted, do not fully recognise the importance of enforcing sanitary regulations of even the most elementary kind. As the writer observes, when the populace in a fit of blind fury attacks the class whose services are as important as those of the police, it is difficult to see how in times of prolonged commotion there can be any conservancy at all. We must, however, dissent from the statement that the people of Bombay cannot be trusted with house-connections, which they choke up with earth and ashes used in cleaning their cooking pots. The necessary lesson in that respect will be easily learned as soon as the Bombay Magistrates make up their minds to visit such acts of stupidity with the fines that would be imposed by a Magistrate in London or Liverpool for offences against the public weal.

LORD ROBERTS in his apology admits that the statements of the two American ladies are "in the main correct." "I hoped and believed," he says, "that the orders issued to give effect to the resolution of the House of Commons had been everywhere obeyed. In some stations the rules have been strictly enforced, but in others it now turns out this has not been completely the case. I deeply regret this, and I feel that an apology is due from me to the ladies concerned. This apology I offer unreservedly." After making the *amende honorable* Lord Roberts expresses the opinion, that it would have been better if the missionary ladies had been commended to the care of the authorities in India, an opinion which the opponents of the Act do not share. Mr. W. McLaren observes: "It does not seem to occur to Lord Roberts that the same officials who blinded him and kept him in ignorance of what was going on, might have done the same to the ladies." Sir D. Stewart and Sir J. Peile, while they are unable to agree in the conclusions of their colleagues, admit that at Mean Meer the proceedings were altogether illegal and indefensible, and that no reasonable explanation had been offered by the Cantonment Magistrate, who was primarily responsible. It is, however, they say, the only instance in evidence of a "positive disregard of the law, and they put it aside as thus distinguished from irregular or doubtful" practices in other places. They disagree with the American lady-witnesses as to one not unimportant point. "The women," write Sir D. Stewart and Sir J. Peile, "are reported everywhere to have spoken bitterly of the shame of the examinations and of their calling. The Indian Committee questions the genuineness of this feeling and explains that the Asiatic view of the profession of vice differs from the European view. Our own experience agrees with that of the Indian Committee, and we think the evidence supplies a test of the genuineness of the shame and horror about examinations." They explain *seriatim* their dissent from the conclusions of the majority, and remark *inter alia* that according to their reading of the evidence the old system is substantially extinct. In conclusion they say: "In submitting these opinions we would not be understood to mean that the position in the early part of 1892 did not supply sufficient reasons for inviting thereto the attention of the Secretary of State, or of the Government of India, if that had been the course selected."

THE Opium Commission was to hold its last sitting the day after the mail left preparatory to starting for India. Sir John Strachey, Sir William Moore, Dr. Mouat, Sir George Birdwood, and Mr. H. N. Lay, on the closing day, presented a powerful case for the opponents of abolition. It may be hoped that they made a good impression upon Lord Brassey and his colleagues, but our London correspondent says he must confess that sitting in the Committee room for some time as a listener he arrived at the impression, possibly an erroneous one, that the Commission as a whole seems rather to lean to the side of those who are striving might and main to get the trade stopped altogether. Sir James Lyall, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Mowbray sat on the right of the Chairman; Sir William Roberts, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., and Sir Charles Bernard, the Acting Secretary, on his left. The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade had a special table in the room, and the energetic Secretary, Mr. Alexander, was constantly prompting Mr. Pease. He did not observe anyone helping Sir James Lyall, who, as he supposes, may be regarded as representing the India Office. Some of the official witnesses, notably Sir John Strachey, relied a great deal upon what he contributed to the famous discussion at the Society of Arts last year; indeed, many people think that in the debate referred to everything was said that needs be said on the question. It is unfortunate that Mr. G. H. M. Batten could not return to England to be examined, but the paper that he read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts will no doubt be carefully studied by the Commission. Sir John Strachey did not exaggerate when he described that paper as giving the most complete summary of all the facts connected with the opium question that he knew.

MR. HENEAGE, assisted by Sir John Gorst, made an unsuccessful attempt in the Commons to abolish the office of Lord President of the Council now held by the Earl of Kimberley in conjunction with the Indian Secretaryship. Mr. Heneage has been a minister, and he ought to know that the office is not a sinecure. It is very far from being a merely ornamental post. No small portion of Lord Kimberley's time is taken up with Treasury duties, and if he were not an exceptionally quick worker he could not get through his dual labours. The fact that the Lord Presidentship is no sinecure makes the meanness of requiring India to pay the whole of Lord Kimberley's salary all the greater. Mr. Naoroji called attention to this side of the question, but his few pertinent remarks escaped the notice of the wearied reporters. From some remarks that fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer an impression has gained ground that if Lord Kimberley continues to fill the two offices some arrangement will be proposed less unfair to India.

FOR some years prior to his death, which is reported to-day, Mr. David James, the comedian, had been so nearly blind that he was unable to appear before the public and delight them as he was wont to do. Though such an intensely amusing man, Mr. James, or Mr. Belasco, to give him his real name, was said to be in private life apparently "the personification of misery—a funeral mute in short." His woe-begone visage however only served to make his humour the more mirth-provoking. Mr. David James was born in 1839, and made his first appearance on the boards as a child at the Princess' Theatre in the corps de ballet. Charles Kean was its manager in those days, and after passing some of his early year there Mr. James joined a provincial company. Returning to London, he became a member of the Royalty Company, subsequently joining the Strand Burlesque Company. A year or two later James joined Harry Montague and Thomas Thorne in the management of the Vaudeville, which had just been opened. "Our Boys," was the play which brought the three their first meas

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

SIX THOUSAND RETURN TO WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

About six thousand miners at the smaller pits have resumed work.

The big collieries, however, remain closed.

THREAT BY SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

A Manifesto has been issued by the Spanish Anarchists threatening terrible vengeance if the man Pallas, who threw the bombs at Barcelona, is shot.

FIGHTING COMMENCED IN MASHONALAND.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 2.

A Matabele impi, believed to be seven thousand strong, has fired into the scouts of the Chartered Company, near Fort Victoria. Sir Henry Loch has, therefore, authorised Dr. Jamieson, the Company's Administrator, to send a strong force to reconnoitre.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The death is announced of Mr. David James, the actor.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ult., left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Massilia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE RAJPUR-HURDWAR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Mr. Hope has asked whether the terms for working the branch lines, recently published in the *Gazette of India*, will apply to the Rajpur-Hurdwar Railway, of which he is the promoter. The Government of India have no intention whatever of making the line themselves.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference Sub-Committee have come to final decisions regarding the interchange of stock and general signalling on State Railways.

WINTER SUPPLIES FOR CHILAS.

Most careful arrangements have been made, and everything facilitated as much as possible for getting winter supplies to Chilas, so no difficulties are anticipated. The Babusar Pass is still open.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Kabul Mission reached Butphak on the morning of 1st October, and were met there by Sirdar Muhamad Afzal Khan Bahadur, British Agent at Kabul.

MAXIM GUNS.

Twelve maxim guns, of 45" bore, which arrived in India a short time ago for experimental purposes, have been thoroughly tested, and finally approved of. Five maxim machine guns, bore 303", same bore as the ordinary magazine rifles, have just been ordered out by the Ordnance Department of the Government of India for trial.

POONA REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The Poona Regatta began to-day, on the Moothimoola River, at the Connaught Boat Club. The attendance was not very large, only three of the four events on the card came off.

First Race.—"Senior Sculls," three-quarter mile against the stream. In this race, Captain Bond, Adjutant, K. O. Y. L. I., beat Lieutenant Chapman, R.A., by three lengths, in six minutes, from the corner to the boathouse. Captain Bond got the lead and held it splendidly.

Second Race.—The Lancashire Fusiliers and the Royal Engineers contested in the "Regimental Fours," the latter winning after a good struggle. Time, six and half secs. Distance, one mile.

Third Race.—Three boats entered for the "Ladies' Fours." After a splendid race Mrs. Morice's and Miss E. Shuttleworth's boats settled down together, when the former won by about one length. Miss Pearse's boat came in very much behind. No time was taken. The weather was splendid.

THE RESIDENTSHIP OF NEPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

Consequent on the retirement from service of Colonel Sir E. L. Durand, Colonel Henry Wylie will be confirmed as Resident of Nepal.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The Agricultural Conference assembled at Simla on Monday, and spent a day in settling the programme of the work during the current week.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Among the provincial railway schemes which may be undertaken in the near future in the North-Western Railway and Oudh, is one to bring the Ballia district into connection with the two systems, which run on either side of it.

THE KHAGAN-CHILAS ROAD.

Seventy thousand pack animals are now working on the Khagan-Chilas Road and 17,000 maunds of supplies are well forward. Arrangements so far are progressing satisfactorily.

There is no report yet of the snowfall on the hills beyond Kashmir, and communication with Yarkand on the one hand and Chitral on the other is still open.

A FIFTH JUDGE FOR THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of the additional Fifth Judge for the Punjab Chief Court till the end of March, 1895.

THE MURREE ASSAULT CASE.

Two Pathan coolies who were identified as being concerned in the assault upon the officers of the Lower Thopa have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A PATHAN ARRESTED FOR UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

The Lahore city police on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo succeeded in capturing a Pathan coiner. He had an appearance of a respectable merchant and went into the city and seemed very lavish with his money. The police had suspicions, and he was accordingly closely watched, and when he went to a shop and made some purchases the coins were immediately seized, taken to a shroff who pronounced them false and counterfeit, whereupon the man was arrested. On his person being searched a number of instruments were found. The case is still under investigation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 2.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Beswada left here this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The charge of assault preferred at Murree against some Pathan coolies by Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Medical Officer, Lower Topa, Captain Alexander, and Lieutenant Benwall has been dismissed, but the accused have been indicted for rioting.

It is estimated that the outturn of indigo this season will exceed that of last year by 22,337 maunds, and that 1,231,527 lbs. of tea will be produced in excess of the estimate.

The guardians of the fireman Dias, who was killed by being run over by a shunting engine near the Cantonment station a fortnight ago, have filed a suit for damages against the Railway. The driver, to whose negligence the accident is attributed by the Railway officers, was at their instance placed under arrest, but has been released on bail.

There have been rumours alleging the probability of a riot in Calcutta for a long time past, says the *Saturday Journal*, but these never had any justification up till a few days ago. On Monday week a cow led by a Mahomedan was seized by a Hindu jemadar and handed over to a number of Hindus congregated near by. Happily, the matter was amicably adjusted by the purchase of the cow; had that not been so, there can be little doubt that grave trouble would have ensued. Urged by this incident the police will doubtless make renewed efforts to prevent friction between the two great religious bodies; of the evil effects of such friction we have had ample illustration in Bombay and elsewhere.

The East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 23rd of September were Rs. 8,92,935. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,23,969. Increase Rs. 68,966. Miles open for the week ended 23rd of September, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 23rd of September, 1893, Rs. 554. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 512. Increase, Rs. 42. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 23rd of September, 1893, Rs. 97,19,020. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 24th of September, 1892, Rs. 91,45,121. Increase, Rs. 5,73,899.

The Tarkeshwar Railway's earnings for the week ended 23rd of September, were Rs. 4,676. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 5,026. Decrease, Rs. 350. Miles open for the week ended 23rd of September 1893, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for the week ended 23rd of September 1893, Rs. 210. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 22½. Decrease, Rs. 16. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 23rd of September 1893, Rs. 53,203. From 1st July, 1892, to 24th September 1892, Rs. 57,246. Decrease Rs. 4,043.

The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway's earnings for the week ended 23rd of September were Rs. 21,932. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 17,670. Increase, Rs. 4,202. Miles open for the week ended 23rd of Sept., 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the week ended 23rd of September 1893, Rs. 136. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 109. Increase, Rs. 27. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 23rd Sept., 1893, Rs. 3,50,251. From 1st July, 1892, to 24th September, 1892, Rs. 2,20,860 Increase, Rs. 29,391.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 23rd Sept., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 74,739, and for goods, etc., Rs. 138,753; other earnings (estimated) *nil*; altogether Rs. 2,13,492, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 254-2-6. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,84,496-2-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 219-10-3.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd September were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,637-15-7, and for goods, etc., Rs. 73,205-3-7, making altogether Rs. 1,52,843-3-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 146-8-8. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,44,540-11-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 130-11-0.

The model of an apparatus for reducing the vibration of railway carriages, thus enabling invalids to endure long railway journeys in India with a minimum of discomfort, has been discussed at the Simla conference. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Temple-Wright, the inventor of the Milver ambulance for field service, demonstrated the model, which is also of his contrivance. The inventor suspends his patient's bed on four spiral springs, in brass cylinders, like garden syringes. They surround pistons, the lower ends of which are provided with chains to fasten round the bedposts. The oscillation of the train is thus reduced so much that people can read while so suspended, without any fatigue to the eye. Printed descriptions of the apparatus were distributed to the delegates, who all seemed pleased at an invention which would make their frequent journeys less fatiguing, and the Agent of the Madras Railway said he would at once have half-a-dozen sets made, as he was sure it would be a good investment. Many people who were going home went on board the steamer at Madras rather than face the fatigue of a long journey across country to Bombay; but if they knew that this fatigue could be reduced to a minimum by this apparatus, he believed they would travel by rail to Bombay, to the profit alike of the Madras and the G. I. P. Railways. Dr. Wright is about to retire from the service, and he proposed to present his models and designs to the Director-General of railways, so that any railway which pleased may apply the apparatus to their carriages. The offer was accepted.

A wealthy zemindar of Ferozabad, in the Agra district, named Rup Kishore, was prosecuted under the orders of the District Magistrate for giving false information to a public servant (section 182 Indian Penal Code). Mr. Burkut Ullah, Deputy Magistrate, tried the case, the Court being crowded with spectators, most of whom were personal friends of the accused, and considerable excitement was caused in their midst when judgment was pronounced, on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Douglas Straight, D. S. P., assisted by Mr. Mashuk Hussain and others, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Wiggins, Pleader, appeared for the defence. The town of Forozabad enjoys a most unenviable reputation for lawlessness and intrigues, and was in an exceptionally bad state when Mr. Straight, the present D. S. P., took charge of the district. This of course necessitated a change in the police *regime*, so Mr. Straight replaced the then officer in charge by a young, active, and intelligent officer, who signalised his assumption of office by sending up fifty-four criminal cases within six months, fifty-one of which resulted in convictions. Sooth to say, these proceedings caused great excitement among the *budmash* element. A plot was set on foot to oust the obnoxious police officer out of Ferozabad. Accordingly, when next a friend of Rup Kishore's was arrested on a charge of burglary, the former tried every means to get him off, but having failed to do so, he submitted a petition to the District Magistrate of Agra accusing the Police Sub-Inspector of malpractice, dishonesty, and tyranny. A few days later he followed up this petition with another one, in which he asserted that the Sub-Inspector was endeavouring to have stolen property surreptitiously placed in his house, with a view of having him punished. On receipt of these petitions the District Magistrate directed Pundit Rama Shunker Misra, Joint Magistrate, to hold a local inquiry, at which the complainant failed to adduce any evidence against the Sub-Inspector. The District Magistrate ordered the prosecution of the complainant. The charge having been proved against Rup Kishore, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one hundred. A further charge of perjury under section 193 is pending against the accused.

The announcement that Sir Antony MacDonell succeeds Sir Philip Hutchins in the Viceroy's Council is rather a surprise to many people at home, says our London correspondent. It was thought that Sir Alexander Mackenzie was destined to fill the next vacancy in the Council, and the question is being asked why his claims have been ignored, if they have been ignored. Cannot it be that the Government are holding him in reserve for the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship.

"Pater" writes: It is now twenty-three years since the principle of open competition was first applied to clerkships in the Civil Service, and with conspicuous success; there appears, therefore, no reason why it should not be extended to the whole of the Government Departments. At the present time the largest and most important offices obtain their clerks by open competition, but there are still a great number of the smaller departments where the clerical staffs are recruited under the antiquated and condemned system of nomination. To permit gentlemen who are heads of departments (and themselves servants of the State) to decide which man shall or shall not be allowed an opportunity of competing for the Civil Service is quite contrary to the public opinion of the day. The Government Service should possess the highest talent that can be obtained for clerical work, and as open competition has been pronounced by two Royal Commissions to be the best method of selection, I would suggest to any Member of Parliament interested in the welfare of the Civil Service that the abolition of nomination appointments opens up a field for reform by breaking down the last barrier of exclusiveness at present existing in the public service, and thereby throwing open situations to the many that are now reserved for the few.

"Don't forget your inverted commas," says Laman Blanchard in an essay on the art of quoting. There will be less excuse for neglect in this way since Messrs. Warne and Co. have given to the world their new "Dictionary of Quotations," selected and compiled by the Rev. James Wood. Mr. Wood has shown good judgment—for the multiplication of books is in itself a great evil—in bringing together in one alphabetical arrangement ancient and modern, English and foreign quotations. They include phrases, mottoes, maxims, proverbs, definitions, aphorisms, and sayings of wise men in their bearing on life, literature, science, art, religion, and morals, and claim to number altogether thirty thousand references.

The other morning the sixteenth annual conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom assembled at Aberdeen, under the presidency of Dr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum. The Association seeks, by the best of administration and library science, to procure for the ratepayers the greatest possible benefit from the Library Rate, which is not permitted to exceed one penny in the pound. The public library at Aberdeen is one of the best equipped of the Scottish libraries, and its librarian (Mr. A. W. Robertson, M.A.) explained some of the novel features in warming and ventilation which have been put into successful operation there.

To-day, Sept. 4, writes a Christiania Correspondent, we have Nansen's definitely last greeting, in the form of a letter to a journal at Christiania, and sent from Chabarowa two hours before the departure for the Kara Sea. Nansen thinks there is but little ice in the Kara Sea now, and when he is well off the Sea and the Cape Tseljuskin the worst is over. But whether news arrives early or late, there is, he says, no cause for anxiety. "We surely shall return safe and well, one way or other. And now, farewell."

An important development in the work of Bedford (London) College is to be undertaken in the coming session, namely, the opening of the college from 6-30 to 9-30 in the evening, for lectures of the same standard as those given in the daytime. The same fees will be charged, except to teachers and others professionally engaged during the day, who will only be charged one guinea for a course of twenty lectures. The subjects to be begun in October are English Language, German, Latin, Mathematics, and Chemistry, with practical work in the laboratory. The full course of forty lectures in each subject will extend over Michaelmas and Lent terms.

A Kettering correspondent says that a society started on a philanthropic basis to supply inmates of poorhouses with high-class literature at a nominal cost has sent to the inmates of the Kettering workhouse the following interesting works: "A Chronology of the Soap Trade," "The Manufacture of Bleaching Power," "A Guide to London" (dated 1862), "Improvements in Sulphuric Acid Manufacture," "Condensation of Noxious Vapours," old German almanacs, and other works in the same tongue. Some of the guardians wanted to send the books back, but the Board decided to wait and see what the next parcel was like.

Good times have come for the French coopers. "Have you any old wine casks?" has for some weeks been a cry often heard in the streets of Paris. From all the wine-growing districts complaints are heard of the difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of casks of the various kinds for the coming vintage. As a consequence, certain common sizes, which are ordinarily to be bought for four francs or four francs and a half, are stated to be fetching twelve francs.

The "Revue Bleue" has an account of the English Press, the writer of which includes under that rubric daily, weekly, monthly, and even quarterly publications and books; and he deals also with public libraries. The writer quotes with approval the opinion that the great daily papers of London are "the most perfect the most extraordinary product of human industry, the one which resumes in itself all progress, and is in a measure the result of every discovery." To Mr. Archibald Forbes—who is honoured with the epithet "the astonishing"—is given the credit of revolutionising in the "Daily News" our journalistic methods by the indefinite extension of the use of the telegraph. The number of words with which the Post Office wires fed the Press was, according to Mr. Preece, twenty-one millions twenty-one years ago. Two years ago nearly tirty times as many passed throuh its hands. These figures almost strike our friendly critic dumb with wonder. The next point to which attention is called is the anonymous leader. On this subject we shall hear an exposition—more or less authoritative—of French views next month from M. Zola. He cannot be more favourable to the system than M. Leclerc is. In his opinion all the "puerilites and excesses" from which the French Poess is suffering are due to the signed article. It is only in dealing with foreign politics that English journalists are censured by M. Leclerc. He say that the insular prejudices of Englishmen make it impossible for them to take a fair view of anything beyond their shores.

Bedford College, writes a acorrespondent, occupies a unique position among women's educational institutions, for it was founded as early as 1849. It has continued to hold a foremost rank amongst colleges, although the work has been so quietly carried on that it has not gained the publicity that it deserves, for it gives all the instruction in the form of lectures given by its own staff of professors on the college premises. It nas four distinct laboratories for the paractical work in Biology, Botany, Chemistry, and Physics; it has numerous lecture rooms and two studios, all of which premises have been built out behind the frontage of two ordinary houses in York-place, Bakerstreet, so that any one not having been beyond the front door is una ware of the secluded and charming college behind.

The other day, says a home paper, there arrived at Ladispoli, a little sea-bathing place between Civita Vecchia and Rome, a priest of spare appearance, who seemed absorbed in his breviary. He proceeded to the central bathing establishment, where he took a sea bath and left a handsome fee with the attendant, after which he had a substantial luncheon, where the waiter also noticed his unusually generous donation. He afterwards left by the Rome-Pisa line, but his destination did not transpire, although he had excited some little curiosity in the small colony of bathers during his brief stay. Two days afterwards two officers of Carbineers appeared on the scene, with a view of collecting evidence as to the appearance, dress, and manner of speech of the mysterious priest, and anything else they could learn about him. From their inquiries it transpired that the individual in question was no other than the notorious brigand Ansuini, who, as well as his formidable rivals, Tiburzi and Fiorasanti, is still at large. Ansuini appears to the Rome correspondent of the *Standard* to have some of the characteristics of the old-fashioned brigand of the story-books. He delights in hairbreadth escapes and in taunting and defying the authorities when barely out of their reach. He sent a message to the authorities at Ladispoli immediately after his departure, couched in the following terms:—"Arrived at Ladispoli and departed soon afterwards, after having taken a bath, the Rev. Ansuini, travelling in the strictest incognito."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of Sept. 22, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 2 p.m., on Sunday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Massilia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Lieut. Bolton, Mr. W. L. Davidson, Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Ford and infant, Mrs. and Miss Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Todd Naylor, Mrs. R. R. Weir, Mr. R. E. Chaplin, Mr. E. G. Hale, Rev. C. P. Clarke, Mr. J. R. Swindon, Capt. G. F. Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, Capt. E. B. Coke, 2nd Lieut. D. A. D. McNeap, Mr. F. Wright, 2nd Lieut. E. C. Keating, Mr. Macmillan, Second Lieut. Sir E. B. Grogan, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. G. Brown, Capt. H. F. K. Waldron, Mr. F. G. Lambert, Miss Phillips, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Chamney, Second Lieut. W. K. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Haller, Mr. Szczepanska.

From Brindisi: Capt. Younghusband, Mr. J. Harkness, Rev. Wolf, Mr. P. V. Luke, Surg.-Major Faulkner, Capt. J. A. Brown, Mr. H. H. Nurse, Col. and Mrs. Harley and infant, Mr. H. P. Gough, Lieut.-Col. G. L. R. Richardson, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. B. E. Church, Mr. R. M. Hodges, Mr. D. E. Campbell, Mr. T. M. Young, Surg.-Major Mullins, Capt. Sloane Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Reinolds, Mr. W. Cheves, Col. F. Kilgour, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. T. Summers, Mr. R. H. Greaves, Capt. and Mrs. Fagan, Mr. A. C. Elliot, Mr. G. F. Handcock, Major B. Allen, Capt. J. R. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Radford, Mr. C. J. Danby, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. R. D'O. Bignell, Mr. J. Wallace, Surg.-Capt. R. R. Weir, Col. J. A. Miley, Capt. and Mrs. R. Vernon Garrett, Surg.-Major and Mrs. G. H. Le Motte, Mr. P. M. Madge, Gen. Hogg, Lieut. J. G. Shea.

For Madras (via Bombay): Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, Miss Lamb.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. L. F. MacLean, two children, and ayah, Capt. X. A. M. Monteith.

For Bangalore (via Bombay): Miss L. T. Godfrey.

CONNELL *VS.* PATEL: A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In justice to Mr. James Morris who was called as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit, James Connell *vs.* J. M. Patel, reported in your issue of this day, we must ask you to be good enough to correct a mistake, which has found its way into your note of the judgment. Your report runs "Mr. Morris' statements appeared to his lordship untrue." What Mr. Justice Parsons really said was "*Manu's* statements appear to me palpably untrue." Manu being another witness. It was upon the evidence of Mr. Morris and the plaintiff's other witnesses that his Lordship held the plaintiff entitled to the injunction which was granted.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 3. CRAWFORD, BURDER & CO.

THE MEDICAL DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the report of the charge of defamation laid by Mr. James Munday against Mr. Cooverji Cowasjee, published in your issues of the 18th and 19th ultimo, the accused is reported to have said in his letter "What papers D. Shroff gave him he showed to the Captain and afterwards returned to the doctor." The statement is entirely untrue. I have not supplied to him any papers. Mr. Munday having addressed a letter (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) to steamship companies, I had to send to the same companies and other concerned copies of the opinion expressed by the *Lancet*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh on his letter. It would not be at all difficult for the accused to get a set from one of the parties to whom I addressed the said copies as the statement of the accused has mixed up my name with the case unnecessarily. I shall thank you very much if you would be good enough to publish the letter to enable the public to see what has been behind the scene.—Yours, &c.,

491, Colaba Causeway. B. S. SHROFF.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. HINDU C. C.

In this the last match of the season the Parsee Gymkhana was able to put in very nearly its full strength, and as a consequence won easily by ten wickets. The Hindus on going in first made a disastrous commencement, their first four wickets falling without a run being scored. The fifth wicket fell for one run, and the total only amounted to 24. In response to this the Parsees made but 63 runs, D. Dubash 19, and S. Spencer 17, being the chief scorers. In their second venture the Hindus could only put together 41 runs, of which Kirtikar alone contributed 18. He went in at the score of 2 for 2 wickets and was out fifth when the score stood at 22. The Parsees made the 3 runs required to win without losing a wicket. P. Davur 12 wickets for 47 and M. Kanga 7 for 17 bowled unchanged throughout the two innings, while for the Hindus Chunker took 3 wickets for 37 and Kale 6 for 23.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual athletic sports in connection with St. Mary's College, were brought to a successful close yesterday; one of the interesting and novel features of the day being the distribution of prizes by lottery. The second day's programme consisted of many interesting items, which were carried out very satisfactorily in a very admirable and plucky manner, reflecting credit on those who were responsible for the getting up of the sports. Brother Haggan who was very assiduous, deserves thanks for the trouble he had taken in making the entertainment a complete success. The buildings and compound of the Institution were tastefully decorated with bunting and banners. The sports were gone through in the rear compound, and the lottery was drawn in the central room on the first floor. The students were given certain numbers and various articles numbered from one to more than two hundred were given away to those whose lot they fell. The students have been fully enjoying this annual entertainment for three days, and the whole will terminate this afternoon with a treat to the boys who will be provided with a dinner. The boys passed their morning in sports, and afternoon in drawing and receiving prizes. After supper a dramatic entertainment was given, which concluded with a side-splitting farce, "Revenge is sweet."

The following is the result of yesterday's sports:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

I Division I Party.

H Roane	1
J Behrmann	2

II Party.

J Fernandes	1
H Fernandez	2

II Division.

J Fox	1
L Ochoa	2

TUG-OF-WAR.

English vs Germans,
Germans had an easy victory.

SINGLE STICKS.

C Fragozo	1
F Gilbert	2

BAYONET VS BAYONET.

V H Hoogwerf	1
C Fragozo	2

OBSTACLE RACE.

I Division I Party.

Th Fragozo	1
W Kershaw, C O'Gorman	2

II Party.

B Jelke	1
H Hussey	2

II Division I Party.

L Ochoa	1
R Hogan	2

II Party.

D Hurst	1
J Jones	2

L. Ochao carried the first prize of his Grace Dr. Dalhoff, the Archbishop of Bombay; F. H. Fragoso received the second prize given by Rev. Father Gorgens, and R. Hogan carried the third prize given by Rector Noti.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.

10 p.m.	79°

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 3.

6 a.m.	72°
10 a.m.	82°
2 p.m.	84°
6 p.m.	84°

In Heligoland a "giants' burial ground" has just been discovered by Dr. Holzhausen in the higher land of the island. A huge stone coffin has been laid bare.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from proceedings of the Trustees' meeting held on the 26th September, —Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th September, 1893, reporting that there is still a large quantity of cinders from the last hay-fire on the Frere Reclamation, and requesting that the Engineer's department be asked to have the place cleaned up immediately after the weather sets fair. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 19th September, 1893, reporting that it will cost Rs. 1,444 to remove the burnt hay from the middle jetty, Frere Land, and to spread part of it on the ground west of the main canal and to take the lighter part out in hoppers and deposit it in deep water. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 23rd September, 1893, stating the causes that have made the cost so heavy.

Resolution.—Sanctioned against Revenue.

WADI BUNDER OVERBRIDGE.

Submitted letter from the President, Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, No. 12275, dated 16th February, 1893, regarding the Wari Bunder overbridge. Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 23rd August, 1893, proposing that if the Municipality will agree to undertake the through road, 60 feet wide, from the north abutment of the proposed Wadi Bunder overbridge to the Trustees' ground at Mazagon, either immediately or in time to complete it simultaneously with the bridge, and will also agree to similarly undertake the portion of the proposed Victoria Road extension outside the Trustees' boundary, minus the excavation, which the Trustees would do, the Trustees should agree to provide land for and construct the southern approaches of the bridge and in addition, with the sanction of Government, to make over the site measuring 30,287 square yards at Tank Bunder required for a Mahomedan burial ground free of charge. A printed copy of the letter and note having been furnished to each Trustee before the meeting, the papers were not read. Submitted Trustees minutes thereon. Read the following draft letter to the President, Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay:—I am directed to express the regret of the Trustees at the decision of the Corporation communicated in your letter No. 12275, dated 16th February, 1893, declining to enter into any stipulation as to the construction of the road northward through Mazagon in connection with the proposed Wadi Bunder overbridge. I am to say that that decision appears calculated to defer indefinitely an important public improvement in the means of communication north and south along the eastern side of the island, and to prolong the great inconvenience to traffic at the Wadi Bunder level crossing, which has been the subject of forcible complaint for several years. I am to observe that the suggestion for an overbridge at Wadi Bunder originated with an official Committee, who in 1879 reported to Government that the necessity for an extension of the Frere Road across the Wadi Bunder to Mazagon had constantly been urged in the interests of the public and of the local trade, and as a necessary part of that scheme they proposed that the Railway Company should be required to provide an overbridge to carry the Frere Road across all the lines of rail to be then or hereafter laid down at Wadi Bunder. The Municipal Corporation are aware that the Government of India in the first instance rejected this proposal, and declined to allow the expenditure of guaranteed capital for the construction of the overbridge, but that subsequently they passed an order in the following terms:—"The Government of India can admit no liability on the part of the Railway Company to construct a bridge at Frere Road crossing. The Government of Bombay is aware that the reclamation of land for the Railway at Wari Bunder preceded the reclamation of the land on which the Frere Road has been made, and that consequently the continuation of the road to Mazagon has always been barred by the prior possession of the intervening land by the Railway Company. The Government of India, however, fully recognizes the great convenience the road, if built with an overbridge across the Railway property, will be to the local community, and it is, therefore, willing, on the model of the precedent established at the Carnac, Elphinstone, and Musjid Bunder Bridges, in case the Railway Company, the Port Trust, and the Municipality combine to share the cost, to withdraw its prohibition against the expenditure of guaranteed capital on the proposed work." It will be observed that the consideration which induced the Government of India to withdraw their prohibition, on the condition stated, was the great convenience the road to Mazagon, if built with an overbridge across the Railway property, would be to the local community. I am to say that, after years of discussion, the matter has now advanced so far that the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company in London have approved of the estimates for the bridge, and have authorized the Agent to apply to Government for sanction to the proposals as a charge to capital. If, however, the road to Mazagon does not form part of the scheme, and if the bridge is to end, as now proposed, in a narrow and crooked street, which in some places is not more than 13 feet wide, it will constitute a breach of the original understanding with the Government of India and will possibly induce them to decline to approve of the proposed expenditure of Railway capital. If, therefore, the Corporation persist in their refusal to undertake the through road to Mazagon as part of the bridge scheme, there is a risk that the bridge itself will not be built, apart from any question of the Trustees participating in its construction. The need for the proposed road, I am to submit, can hardly be questioned. Its necessity, as regards through traffic, is hardly less than that of the bridge, because of the considerable length of the narrow and crooked thoroughfares, known as Lawrence de Lima Street and Coppersmith Street, which the traffic to and from the north has now to traverse. So long ago as 1873, or before the opening of the Wadi Bunder Goods Yard and the consequent congestion of traffic there, the late Mr. Pedder placed the road as the first of four much-needed extensions of existing roads to be undertaken by the Municipality. The Extension Committee of 1887 placed it and its extension to the Kala Chowki in the list of road schemes to which they gave special prominence. Lastly, besides the convenience it will afford to through traffic from the north, it opens out a crowded part of the city to the north and east of Bhandarwara Hill between Wadi Bunder and Matharpakadi Street. The Trustees are aware of some of the considerations which may account for the reluctance of the Corporation to undertake the road extension at the present time, but they submit that, even if admissible under the terms of the understanding with the Government of India, it would be little short of folly to spend the large sum of Rupees 8½ lakhs of public money on a bridge some 1,800 feet long and 50 feet wide, terminating in a narrow and crooked lane through which traffic approaching or leaving the bridge has to meander for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, if there is no definite intention of immediately widening and improving that route. I am to add that the Trustees' direct interests in the bridge, by itself, are so immaterial that they would be unwilling to contribute to its cost under such conditions. I am, however, to invite attention to the road improvement schemes the Trustees now have in hand on the north, as shown on the plan. It will be observed that, in addition to several cross roads and roads in connection with wharves, the Trustees are now constructing an important through line of road extending from the south boundary of their Mazagon property to the Kala Chowki on the Sewri road, a total length of about 1¼ miles. This road will be in extension in a direct line northwards of the road from the north end of the bridge through Mazagon, which form so essential a part of the bridge scheme. Its construction will render the widening and improvement of Mount Road, which the Municipality have in contemplation, unnecessary, and the Corporation will be saved the large outlay involved thereon in the purchase of numerous private properties, &c. The opening of this section of road (which will be ready within a few months) accentuates very emphatically the public necessity for undertaking the road through Mazagon, north of the bridge, which will form the connecting link with the Frere Road. I am to state that the Trustees fully recognize that it also enhances their interest in that scheme as part of the bridge proposal, and they are prepared to give a further substantial contribution to the cost of the entire scheme in consideration of their interests and with a view to the fulfilment of the understanding with the Government of India, which will secure the construction of the bridge itself at the cost of the Railway. The Trustees are informed that plans and estimates for the length of road through Mazagon to the north of the bridge have been before the Corporation and received their formal approval for the purposes only of section 297 of the Act. The cost for a road 60 feet wide, extending from the north side of Hancock Bridge Road to the Trustees' boundary at Mazagon, is estimated at Rs. 6,09,583, which includes 3½ lakhs for houses and land and 1 1-2 lakhs for 17,238 square yards of land to be acquired for frontages.

	Rs.
Valuation of 82 houses	2,04,583
17,333 sq. yds. of land required for road	1,21,333
Road-making	83,675
Add—	4,09,605
15 per cent. for establishment and contingencies	61,411
Total A	Rs. 4,70,817
17,238 sq. yds. of land required for frontages	1,29,285
Add—	
15 per cent. for establishment and contingencies	19,100
Total B	Rs. 1,38,768
Total A + B	Rs. 6,09,583

Taking the scheme as a whole for a road including the bridge extending from the north end of the Frere Road to the Kala Chowki on the Sewri Road a total length of about 9,600 feet, or rather under two miles, the cost is approximately as follows:—

	Including purchase of land for frontages.		Excluding purchase of land for frontages.	
	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.
South approach to bridge, colored red and marked ED on plan, say	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 2,20,000
Bridge, colored yellow and marked DC on plan, say	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
60-foot road from north side of Hancock Bridge Road to Gunpowder Road, as per para. 12, say	6,09,605		4,71	
Add for bridge over Hancock Bridge Road and connection therewith, say	40,400	6,50,000	40,400	5,11,400
Continuation of do, northwards to Tank Bunder Causeway colored red and marked BX on plan	40,500		40,500	
(a) Add for frontages to be acquired	30,000	70,500	...	40,500
Continuation of do, northwards to the Kala Chowki, colored red and marked XA on plan	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000
Total Rs.		15,19,500	Rs.	13,50,900
Say Rs.		15,20,000	Rs.	13,50,000

Note.—The cost of paving foot paths and of sewers along the section BA, which the Trustees will have hereafter to pay for, is omitted.

The amounts at present divisible as follows:—

	Including purchases of frontages.	Excluding purchases of frontages.
G I P Railway Company, item 2	5,01,000	5,01,000
The Municipality, item 3	6,50,000	5,11,000
The Port Trust, items 1, 4 and 5, say	3,70,000	3,39,000
Total Rs.	15,20,000	13,50,900

But to secure the immediate carrying out of the scheme as a whole, including both the bridge and the section C B of the road, the Trustees are prepared, as already stated, to make a further contribution towards the cost. The Railway Company's contribution being fixed (namely, the cost of the bridge within Railway limits), the Trustees would propose to share equally with the Municipality the cost of the sections of the complete road outside Railway limits. This would mean a further contribution from Port Trust Funds of—Including frontages, Rs. 1,40,000; excluding frontages Rs. 86,000, and the respective shares would become—

	Including purchases of frontages.	Excluding purchases of frontages.
G I P Railway Company	5,00,000	5,00,000
The Municipality	5,10,000	4,25,000
The Port Trust	5,10,000	4,25,000
Total Rs.	15,20,000	13,50,000

Strictly speaking, the division should be made on the basis of excluding the cost of the acquisition of lands for frontages as shown in the second column above, and this would apply equ

Mazagon Reclamation from Coppersmith Street to Tank Bunder Road Rs. 20,348-5-0; and a storm-water drain along the southern part of this road Rs. 6,646-5-0; of constructing a 40-foot road at Tank Bunder in extension of Victoria Road at Byculla Rs. 15,779-14-0; of constructing the western portion of the road in extension of Victoria Road to Municipal requirements Rs. 8,974-14-0; of constructing the eastern portion of the road in extension of Victoria Road of the ordinary construction Rs. 9,358-5-0; and suggesting that the footpath in connection with the 60-foot road at Mazagon Reclamation be carried over the triangular strip of land between the Mazagon Manufacturing Co.'s Mill compound and the road; that the western portion of the 40-foot road up to the main north and south road be made to Municipal requirements at an extra cost of Rs. 2,553; and that the Municipality be asked to permit the Trustees to excavate the high ground on the line of the road across private property proposed to be made by the Municipality, as it will save the Municipality the expense of excavation and reduce the cost of the Trustees' roods.

Resolution.—The plan, and estimates, the latter amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 26,998, (Road Rs. 20,848, Drain Rs. 6,650, Rs. 26,998) for widening and improving the road from Coppersmith Street to Tank Bunder Road, including the storm-water drain, are sanctioned subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval and to the sanction of Government to the pavement of the triangular strip between the Mill compound wall and the road (being part of the Western Road Reserve) and to its subsequent transfer to the Municipality as part of the road. Government should further again be asked to reconsider their demand for payment for the balance of the 100-foot reserve east of the road, or if they are still unwilling to make it over to the Trustees free, they should be asked to sanction its formal transfer, its value at the Collector's valuation (G. R. No. 7459 dated 14th September 1885,) being adjusted on the next occasion of a transfer of land between the Trustees and Government. The Trustees approve of the alignment for the Victoria Road extension shown on plan D No. 3911 K 3. The plan and section should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner with a request that he will move the Corporation to sanction the portion of this road west of the Trustees' boundary to Mount Road, the Trustees agreeing to do the excavation as recommended by the Engineer, the material being used for the embankment of the Trustees' section. The western portion of the Trustees' section should be made to Municipal requirements. With this addition the estimate amounts to Rs. 18,333 and may be approved. (Western portion to Municipal requirements Rs. 8,975, Eastern portion ordinary construction Rs. 9,358, total Rs. 18,333. The roads herein referred to should not be proceeded with pending further orders.

THE HYDASPES.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 23rd August, 1893, forwarding reports from the Dock Master of the Victoria Dock and the Master of the s. s. Hydaspes, stating the circumstances under which the steamer collided with the dock gate and broke a corner coping stone, but without causing any damage to herself, while being towed into the dock on the 13th idem, and attributing the accident to the capstans with single purchase in gear not being sufficiently powerful from want of hydraulic pressure. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st September, 1893, forwarding a report by the Mechanical Superintendent, stating that there was no deficiency in the hydraulic pressure and pointing out that 5-ton purchase was used, but the capstans are all double and single purchase, the higher power being 11 tons; that the "want of power" referred to by the Port Officer is not that two capstans cannot be worked together, but that the single purchase was not powerful enough for the work in hand and the machine was consequently brought to a standstill and that the single purchase is so much quicker that it is generally kept in gear, the greater power of the double purchase being obtained at the sacrifice of speed. Read letter from Port Officer, dated 9th September, 1893, (observing that it is not the first time that the capstans at the Victoria Dock have worked very unsatisfactorily, that the Dock Master cannot give any reason why they would not work except that the power is insufficient, and that the power cannot be changed from 5 to 11 tons without delay). Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The Port Officer should be asked whether a rule should not be made that the double purchase is to be used when a vessel of a certain tonnage is not under steam and has to be hove through the gates.

NEW HOTEL FOR APOLLO BANDER.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 23rd September, 1893, stating that they have been asked by Mr. Green, lessee of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, to apply for the first refusal for six months of triangular plot of land at the south-east corner of Lansdowne Road, as Mr. Green proposes to erect a restaurant or a large hotel on the site, and inquiring whether the Trustees will grant a lease of this plot for 99 years instead of 50 years, and on what terms as to rent.

Resolution.—The applicants should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to lease the plot in question, measuring approximately 3,344 8-9 square yards, on their usual terms for a period of 99 years, with one renewal for a like period, at a revised rental suitable to the circumstances of the case at the time. The rates for the first term of 99 years to be—1st 10 years, Rs. 1½ per sq. yd. per annum; 2nd 10 years, Rs. 1¾ per sq. yd. per annum; Following 30 years, Rs. 2½ per sq. yd. per annum; Remaining 49 years, Rs. 2¾ per sq. yd. per annum. The building to be four-floored and faced with stone wherever fronting a road and the design to be subject to the Trustees' approval and in keeping with that of the adjoining buildings. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to build or to permit others to build on any side of the plot applied for either on land now existing or to be reclaimed. This offer to remain open until 31st January, 1894. Notice to vacate the site of the present Refreshment Rooms will be given, if necessary, not later than 30th June, 1894. Read letter from Mr. W. W. Squire, Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, dated 24th August, 1893, inviting attention to the notification by the Government of India, No. 2,524 of 18th August, 1893, published at page 822 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 24th August, 1893, Part I, as to furlough and exchange compensation allowances which Government have sanctioned to be paid to their servants, and requesting that the same privilege be extended to the Port Trust employes, and that he may be allowed the privilege while on leave. Submitted proceedings of the Finance Committee and minutes of the Trustees, to whom the papers had been circulated prior to the meeting.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to adopt the rules published in the *Government Gazette* of 24th August, 1893, for the payment of furlough allowances payable in England and the grant of exchange compensation allowances to their employes on fixed salaries.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ended 22nd Sept. 1893.	For week ended 22nd Sept. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	14	19
" " out of " ..	14	21
" transported	5	13
" attended to	..	1
" warped	..	...
Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks:—		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	2	8
" left	8	7
" remaining in dock	5	11
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	6
" left	6	7
" remaining in dock	5	7

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week ended 23rd Sept., 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
Tug Princess ..... } Docked	193	1 day.
Barque Sir Lancelot } together.	885	1 day.
s s Safari	1,433	2 days.

THE Admirals of the Fleet, writes the London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury*, are moving very briskly in Lord Charles Beresford's matter. By refusing to allow the time which Lord Charles served in Egypt to count for his flag-rank, the Admiralty has made it practically impossible for him to attain that rank. He has nine months yet to serve, and nine months in which to serve them. Six of these months will be spent in guardship command and he could only serve the other three if he got a ship immediately on the termination of his present work. But this is a thing unheard of in the Navy. "Unless something is done," adds the correspondent, "an injustice of a colossal nature will result, and this is so bitterly resented among Lord Charles's brother officers that they are moving heaven and earth to prevent it. Heaven and earth, be it said, is the Admiralty."

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops d y, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LATE PROFESSOR JOWETT.

To understand the keen anxiety with which every change in the Master of Balliol's illness is followed in the University, wrote a London evening paper a couple of years ago when the distinguished scholar was dangerously ill, "one must know Oxford and know Balliol, for, great as is Prof. Jowett's reputation with the public at large, it is in Oxford and for Oxford that his life's work has been. There are Oxford men whose eminence in particular studies is beyond anything that the Master of Balliol has ever attained or aspired to, but there is no single individual now living who has left so deep a mark upon the University, or who has borne so large a part in the movement which has transformed Oxford into something which approaches, if it is not yet, a national institution. Some have declared that he is no theologian. Possibly, but no theologian has had the same influence upon religious thought. There are others who declare that he was no scholar. Nevertheless, he has managed, in Sir John Lubbock's phrase, to turn Plato and Thucydides into English classics. And all this has been done in the intervals of a laborious life as tutor, teacher, and organiser of a great institution. How zealously and disinterestedly he has served his College, how strenuously he has laboured to get rid of prejudice and sectarian jealousy in the University will only be fully realised when the history of Oxford during the last 40 years comes to be recorded. But his pupils and friends find more interest in recalling his personality than in reckoning up his achievements, or his battles with the unco' orthodox in former days. In spite of his modernisms in theology and in education, there is something curiously old-fashioned about him as a man. He still wears the swallow-tailed coat and open waistcoat of thirties and early forties. No man living is more impatient of the quips and cranks and humours, which contemporary slang calls *fin de siecle*. He never argues about them or about anything else upon which he holds strong opinions. "What, give my washerwoman a vote?" was all the answer he vouchsafed to a rash under graduate who had ventured to hint approval of women's suffrage, and the short laugh and keen sidelong glance which accompanied it intimated decisively that the subject was to be considered disposed of. And so with a great many other of his judgments. Some new book which has caught on will be dismissed summarily as "very pretty rubbish," the voice gaining a sudden energy at the close which forbids all further remonstrance. By the undergraduates of the college he is regarded with a curious mixture of fear and affection. No one likes to be passed over when he issues his invitations to breakfast or dinner or "wine." Nevertheless, the entertainment is sometimes an ordeal. It is strange that a man should be so devoted to teaching and yet, apparently, be so uncomfortable in the presence of under graduates. One remembers those long pauses which host and guests were alike too shy to break. One by one the master seemed to be taking the measure of the young men who sat at his table. Each in turn felt that searching eye to be fixed on himself until, out of sheer nervousness, someone broke the spell with an exceptionally silly remark. A sensitive lad might go away with the feeling that he had been severely snubbed. Yet nothing, as a rule, is farther from the master's intention. He is, in reality, the kindest of men, and never better pleased than when he can become intimate and familiar with his pupils. But the ice is hard to break at first. Unlike many heads of houses, the Master of Balliol has always taken part in the teaching work of the college. Every candidate for the Final Classical Schools takes an essay to him during at least two terms of his course. This, too, is rather formidable, though the master strives to make it as convivial as possible. The essayists go six at a time, and first take wine with the Master after dinner; then, without leaving the table, note books are produced, and the essays read out loud. There is little time for comment, and judgment is often sharp and short. When the essay is dull and prolix he grows obviously impatient, but, perhaps, he dislikes eloquence more than anything else. The worst judgment is none at all. There was no snub quite equal to that which consisted merely in the remark, "Next eassay, please," the moment some ambitious youth had delivered himself of a long and exhaustive disquisition on an obscure branch of metaphysics. Above all things, the Master disliked scientific terms of vague significance. A popular satirist has represented him as preacing a sermon in which all difficulties were solved by the use of that blessed word "evolution." Nothing could well be farther from the truth. He was a rash youth who ventured to introduce the word into an essay for the Master. Who ever did, was likely to be interrupted in mid-career by the baffling interrogation, "Evolution!—what does that mean?" In spite of all that has been said about him to the contray, the Master cares little or nothing for metaphysics. To all philosophical questions he applies the simplest test. Is that a sensible doctrine? Does it square with accepted views about conduct, with the general oppinion of mankind? There are churchmen who regard him as the great enemy of authority Quite wrongly. He has frequently surprised his hearers by his appeals from rationalism to authority. The present writer remembers a discussion on suicide which was closed by the Master with the simple remark that the Scriptures condemned it. The same kind of simplicity characterises all his work. His style is beautifully simple, in its way the very perfection of sober, quite English, eschewing all that is outlandish in thought or expression, and depending for its effect upon pleasant cadences, quiet touches of pathos, delicate touches of humour. You seem to hear his voice through it all, whether it is an introduction to Plato or a commentary on St. Paul. You think of those Sundy afternoons in Balliol Chapel, when he reasoned with his hearers about life and death and familiar matters of to-day with a mild wisdom which was worldly as well as spiritual, practical as well as ideal. He would speak, he told them on one occasion, not of the vanity of human wishes and of the brevity of human life, but upon the power of the human will and the comparative length of man's career. Then, appealing to his undergraduate hearers, he showed them how they might fairly look forward to 40 years of life, and how they might divide it, direct it, and economise it. At other times he dwells upon homely subjects, such as manners or behaviour in society. Or occasionally it is a graceful and touching tribute to some recently-departed member of the College, such as Dean Stanley, Archbishop Tait, or Arnold Toynbee. At rare intervals he has occupied the University pulpit, and drawn such throngs to hear him as only Canon Liddon or Dr. Magee besides him could have done. A beautiful and touching address which he delivered in St. Mary's, about eight years ago, on the text, "Rejoice, O young man, in thy strength," is remembered by those who were present as among the few great sermons they have heard in their lives. Prof. Jowett has his worldly side, and many will say that he overrates success. It is partly true; but it is not in his case a vulgar failing. It arises mainly out of his anxiety for the college and his keen desire to see it first in all things. A Class List in which Balliol men have failed to distinguish themselves is positive pain to him. He watches the after-career of old Balliol men with unflagging interest, and their distinctions are a genuine pleasure to him. In the college itself his authority is all powerful; he endeavours to know every undergradnate and to take a personal interest in their progress. It is more than one man can do, and he occasionally makes mistakes. But his discipline is, on the whole, excellent, and scores of old pupils will testify to acts of kindness and to wise advice, freely given when most needed. His liberality to the college is unbounded, and he spares himself no pains even for comparatively minor objects. Two years ago he wrote hundreds of letters with his own hand, asking the support of old Balliol men for the new college cricket-ground. Amid all this work, and the constant labour of writing which he has imposed upon himself, he has found time for society. His Saturday to Monday parties at the Master's Lodge have been gatherings of all the talents. Poets, statesmen, ambassadors, men of letters, meets here on common ground. You might have seen Browning, Lowell, and Matthew Arnold in his drawing-room on the same night, with a Cabinet Minister and one or two peers to complete the company. He is an admirable host, and, when he chooses a raconteur and talker among the best. Take him for all in all his departure would leave a gap which no one else can fill. There is no one else so interesting or so picturesque. Oxford could never be quite the same Oxford again without that familiar figure with the inscrutable child-like face and its halo of white hair.

PRESIDENT CARNOT having signed the decree appointing the Commission of Organization for the Exhibition to be held in 1900, its first task will be to decide upon a site. The Municipal Council of Paris has already spoken in favour of the Champ-de-Mars. It would seem that the choice will rest between this, the old home of the exhibition of 1889, and the grounds of the racecourse at Auteuil, just outside the fortifications, and in a portion of the Bois de Boulogne not usually frequented. The latter spot has many points in its favour, such as increased area—323 acres against less than 250 at the Champ-de-Mars—and better railway facilities than and other point. It is estimated that 170,000 to 200,000 visitors could be carried there per hour.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE NEUTRAL ZONE NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT writes:—It is announced that the negotiations between England and France respecting the neutral zone which is to be arranged between the British Shan States and the French territory to the east of them are about to commence. Judging from the determined neglect that the Government of India has shown of its territorial advantages for the improvement of trade between the Burmese seaboard and the populous regions of South-West China, which lie to the east of the Me-kong, our commercial and industrial bodies have great reason to fear that, unless they bestir themselves in time and clearly and forcibly give expression to their requirements, those advantages will be sacrificed in the Paris negotiations.

For the last thirty-three years the Chambers of Commerce of this kingdom have strenuously urged our Government to improve their ways of trade communication with the land-locked half of the empire of China by constructing a railway from a Burmese seaport to Saumao, the frontier post and emporium of trade of South-west China. Three times has the survey for this important line of communication been ordered to be made by her Majesty's Government. In 1866 and 1873 by Lord Salisbury, and in 1869 by the Duke of Argyll, when Secretaries of State for India. The surveys were not carried out beyond our British Burmese border until I took up the question, and by my surveys and explorations in 1883-84 proved that, owing to the greater part of the route lying in vast plains and a practically level country, a railway could be carried out at a reasonable expense from a Burmese seaport via the Siamese and Burmese Shan States to Saumao, and thus by cheapening the cost of carriage acquire for this country the trade of Central Indo-China as well as that of South-west China.

Up to the close of 1885, when we annexed Upper Burma and the Burmese Shan States, that region was considered by the Government of India to be a block to railway construction to the Chinese frontier. The annexation was, therefore, hailed by our manufacturing and trading classes with enthusiasm, as removing this obstruction and leaving the avenues for trade and long desired railway routes in our hands. It is generally allowed that nothing done by any British Government during the last quarter of a century has been so popular and satisfactory to our manufacturing districts as the acquirement of these railway routes. "New markets" has for many years been the universal cry. New markets free from protective duties were urgently required in place of markets which had been and were being closed to our goods by barriers of prohibitive tariffs. All eyes were turned to the land-locked half of China as the largest, richest, and most populous as yet undeveloped market in the world, to which entrance for our goods was practically free, the Chinese import duties having been fixed by treaty at the low rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

We have only to read the reports of the proceedings of our Chambers of Commerce and various industrial bodies during the last few years to see that the supreme bread-and-butter interest of the present time lies in the rapid development of this fresh field for British trade. On June 22 of the present year a large and important deputation, representing the industrial and commercial classes of our textile countries, headed by the president of the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce, and accompanied by many members of Parliament, approached Lord Kimberley upon the subject, and pointed out the great advantages which would accrue to British trade through the construction of a railway from a Burmese seaport, either via Baheng or Karanni and the British Shan States, to Saumao. Such a line if carried out would tap the Chinese province of Yunnan, at the only point where we could effectually compete with the French for the trade of the populous region of South-West China lying to the east of the Me-kong.

Saumao lies about 40 miles east of the Me-kong; whereas the Kunlon Ferry is situated on the Salween, 100 miles due west of the Me-kong, and is separated from that river by a nearly impassable hilly region, not under our control, and occupied mainly by wild tribes. To reach Saumao from the Kunlon Ferry mule caravans must take at least fifteen days, as the routes are roundabout, passing over a very difficult region. According to our Vice-Consul at Zimme, the cost of mule carriage from our Burmese seaport Moulmein to Zimme, a fifteen days' journey over a far easier country, averages 34*l.* 17*s.* per ton. This amount approximately measures the advantages that saumao has over the Kunlon Ferry as a terminus for a railway to develop trade in the parts of South-West China lying to the east of the Me-kong.

So well placed is Saumao for attracting the trade of the country that in 1890 M. Paul Macey—the leader of the commercial mission of 1889-90, organised by the Syndicat Francais du Haut Laos for pushing French trade in the basin of the Me-kong—proposed it as the terminus of the French railway for carrying the trade of Yunnan and Central Indo-China to a port on the Tonquin seaboard. The wish to get the path for this railway solely in their hands has doubtless been the chief reason for the persistent strivings on the part of the French to obtain the Me-kong as their boundary from the border of China to Cambodia.

The objects of the syndicate are well known. It was formed to oust British trade from the Me-kong Valley and to replace it with French goods. This it is endeavouring to do by planting trading stations along the river, placing steamers on its navigable reaches, and constructing a system of railways to connect the interior with a French port. The recent action of France in annexing Eastern Siam owed its popularity in France largely to the reports and proceedings of this syndicate, and to the wish of the French to supplant British trade in our Eastern markets. With this end in view their Government is intent on turning the Me-kong into a French river to the borders of China, is making a Decauville railway to convey goods over the cataracts at Khong, and has sanctioned a railway to connect Hue with Hanoi, and surveyed a branch line to connect Vinh, a station on the main line, with the Me-kong. The Me-kong once reached there would be no physical difficulty to prevent the railway from being carried along its eastern bank to Ssumao. Whether the French or the British railway is to be carried to Ssumao depends upon the action of our Government in dealing with the Burmese Shan States of Kiang Kheng and Kiang Hung in the Paris negociations. According to our Foreign Minister, Kiang Kheng was only ceded by us to Siam on the understanding that it remained so far under British protection, that Siam should not part with it to any foreign Power. Siam having under the French ultimatums given up its control over that State, it naturally returns under our rule. We can either keep it or allow the portion of it lying to the east of the Me-kong to become part of the neutral zone. This zone, unless kept solely under our control, will have to be placed under China, as the only neighbouring Power strong enough to preserve it from encroachments.

Kiang Hung, being a Burmese Shan State, rightfully belongs to us. The portion of it lying to the east of the Me-kong has, however, been occupied by the Chinese without our permission. This part extends eastwards from the river for over 100 miles to the crest of the main Annam range of hills which divides the waters of the Me-kong from those entering the Gulf of Tonquin. It skirts the river for 80 or 90 miles from the Chinese frontier to the northern border of Kiang Kheng. South of the latter State lines the Shan State of Nan, which I referred to in my letter in the *Times* of Aug. 31.

To safeguard our interests the portions of these three States—Kiang Kheng, Kiang Hung, and Nan—lying on the left, *i. e.* east, bank of the Me-kong should be kept either under our control or incorporated in the neutral zone. If we consent to the latter, and agree to it being handed over to China, France on her part should compromise the claims that China undoubtedly has over Luang Prabang, by incorporating the portion of that State lying in the basin of the Nam Hou in the buffer. The neutral zone will then extend for 200 miles south of the Chinese frontier, and will be 100 miles broad at its narrowest point. It would be bounded on the north by China, on the south by Siam, on the east by Tonquin, and on the west by British territory, the west and south borders being formed by the Me-kong. In ceding our portion of the buffer to China, we should retain the narrow strip of territory betwen the Me-kong and Saumao, which is necessary for the completion of our railway.

In these days of keen competition, when powerful and energetic rivals on every side threaten our trade, we cannot afford to let any advantage slip. Russia is rapidly pushing on its railway along the northern frontier of the Chinese dominions, hoping to monopolise their trade. France has made use of her advantageous position in Tonquin to attract Chinese trade across the southern frontier by making a railway to Kwangai and improving her Red River route to Yunnan. It will be an irreparable national misfortune if, through the failure of our diplomatists to grasp the situation, they allow France to jockey us out of our possessions and rights on the left bank of the Me-kong, and thus sacrifice the advantages we gained through the annexation of Upper Burma.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CURRENCY REFORM IN INDIA.

(Translated from the French.)

THE financial excitement aroused by the stopping of free coinage in the English Indies appears to have abated since the vote of the American Congress abolishing the forced purchase of silver by the Federal Treasury. We have from the first informed our readers that there did not really exist any risk of the United States standard becoming debased; to-day everyone believes and no one doubts but that the Senate will follow the vote of Congress. We can, therefore, hope for a revival being at last felt in American business, and that the actual crisis, sequel to the Baring crisis, is beginning to dissipate.

The reform in India has not obtained entire success. It is not necessary to revert to its absolute urgency. What has been done is nothing but what was effected in France by the decrees of 1873, 1876, and 1878, under the inspiration of M. Leon Say and other economists. It is also, as regards the essential point, the same system as that which has been applied in Germany and in many other countries where the circulation consists principally of the white metal, which, with a limited coinage, circulates in an artificial relation to gold, and not according to its intrinsic value.

This measure was forced upon India through the exchanges with other countries and for her own credit's sake, and the only mistake made was the delay in adopting it. The country would have avoided great losses and its progress would have been more rapid. It was pretended that the depreciation of the white metal had not caused any alteration of prices in India herself: the facts published by the Commission of Enquiry peremptorily demonstrate the contrary. At last, the necessities of the Indian Government obliged it also to act, and the fluctuations which have ensued in the value of silver prove that it has not moved too soon. It must now be obvious to the whole world that in the present position of affairs the white metal will not serve for a standard.

The greater part of the difficulties anticipated in the carrying out of the reform do not exist. I understand that the quantity of rupees circulating in other countries, and which one would expect to see return to India, is not so considercable as I had believed. It is to be found partly in the treasuries, where it is the more likely to remain from having acquired a higher value. The high Indian officials explain to me that they do not fear false coinage the value of the rupee being always much greater than the intrinsic value of the silver coins which circulate in France, in Germany, and other European countries, coins which, at the same time, cannot be counterfeited in noticeable quantities. None of the technical reasons that have been made to do service against the reform have any serious value. Altogether, the discussion aroused by the Indian reform has astonished me. It appears to me to offer another proof of the profound ignorance which environs all economical questions, for the theories of economy have hardly yet penetrated into the highest business circles, even in England.

As a case in point, one of the arguments most commonly used consists in saying that the experience of the Dutch Indies, where silver circulates according to the artificial value that is conferred upon it by the limited coinage, as representing gold, is of no consequence to the Anglo-Indians, since the Dutch Indies have only 25 millions of inhabitants, whilst the English Indies have 250 millions, or even more.

The real difficulties are those mentioned by us before we had been even informed of what they proposed to do in India. Firstly, they wanted to raise the value of the rupee. It had fallen to 1s. 2 3-8d.; they proposed to raise it to 1s. 4d., equal to 1-15th of the pound sterling, one anna, or 1-16th of a rupee being equivalent to an English penny. Every appreciation of rates presents difficulties: it is also an injustice towards certain persons. It is, then, true, as Mr. Nanooji, the Indian member of Parliament, objects, that the tax is very heavy. It is also true that it does not merely stop the bounty on export arising from the fall of silver, but that it shackles export at the same time that it encourages import. And one especially opposes to this difficulty that it ought to improve the course of exchange.

Ordinarily, the course of exchange is always favourable to India; she exports more than she imports, and is always partly paid in metal. During the ten years 1881-82 to 1890-91 the difference varied from 275 to 342 millions of rupees. One would suppose than that the restriction of the coinge ought rapidly to raise the value of the rupee. In 1878, the Indian Government even wanted to raise the rupee to 2s. and had at least discussed the question whether it would not be necessary later on to raise the value still more in the interests of the Government and its servants. This would have been less just and less statesmanlike, and the idea, besides, seems to have been abandoned. But even the rise to 1s 4d. has not been effected. The debts or payments due to India in the London market are paid chiefly in Council Bills, or drafts drawn by the Secretary or State for India, or his council in London, upon the treasuries of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. These drafts for the ten years from 1881-82 to 1890-91 represent an average of 196 millions of rupees per annum. The course of exchange, then depends in a great measure upon Government itself. At first the rate rose, and tenders were made at little below 1s. 4d; it would not sell. Latter on the rate fell, and, having need of funds, it eventually sold, at much lower figures.

Many reasons will serve to explain this circumstance. The commission which discussed the reform took eight months to do it. When at last it published its decision, it was close upon the season of the south-west monsoon and the rains, when there is very little export going on. Then, it was known in certain circles what was going to happen; large amounts of the white metal had been imported and sold at rupee paper. The American crisis, finally, has made the money market less favourable to London than to India. From that time, there has been but little demand for Council Bills, and some time must elapse before the rate rises in response to the limitation of the coinage.

I have said from the first that it is necessary not only to restrict the coinage, but also to make the rupee convertible, not as against money destined for circulation, but against ingots. Mr. L. C. Probyn, with this aim in view, has proposed bars of 10,000 rupees, large enough to be used only in international exchange, in order to preserve the value of the rupee exactly at the point fixed upon in relation to gold. The most important transactions in India as elsewhere being effected through the medium of banks and not by the Government. This method, which would require only small quantities of real metal, should without doubt be adopted, and I may add that, under the existing conditions of Indian business, the idea would probably be that exchange would be transacted through the agency of the Bank of England, or of some other intermediary. But whatever result may in this respect be arrived at, the Government can in any case through its Council Bills maintain the price of the rupee close upon the value it has fixed upon. The fact of its having sold below this value has excited a tempest of indignation among the commercial circles of India.

In my opinion, those who address these reproaches to Government are perfectly right. It is necessary not only to check the continual drop; it is required, as we have explained, for many reasons to ensure that the value of money should follow gold, which is the actual international standard. As regards India, a great deal has been said of the trade with silver countries, Japan and China; but that is but a quarter of India's trade with gold countries. With Japan (1890-91) the total reaches 12 millions of rupees: with China, 140 to 145 millions, of which 100 millions is in opium. Adherence to the gold standard is as important to the majority of merchants as to the credit of the country. They require that the Government do not sell at less than 1s. 3 7-8 to 1s. 4 1-8 a difference which represents the freight and insurance on the shipment of gold, and they are perfectly right. It would be better to issue treasury bonds until the export trade modifies the situation.

In all these matters, courage and energetic action are primarily necessary. They censure speculation, and thus they imitate, even in England, the folly of the Russian, Grecian, Italian, and Argentine Government, which imagine that speculators can violate the situation indefinitely. It is true, nevertheless, that much speculation exists. The value of the ripee, rouble, &c., depends not entirely upon the exigencies of commerce. Credit exercises an equal influence upon it. But, it is precisely for credit's sake that it is of the greatest importance to show decision. From the moment that it is un certain what the Government intend to do on the question of exchange, no one will want rupee paper. They attack especially the Government in London; they assert that the Secretary of State and his Council are not in perfect accord with the Viceroy and the local administration, which, they say, understand better the exigencies of the situation.—N. C. FREDERIKSEN in "Le Monde Economique" of 2nd September, 1893.

A GERMAN contemporary states that the Duchess Alexandrina of Coburg-Gotha has expressed her heartfelt thanks for the tokens of sympathy she has received from all quarters on the death of her husband, the late Duke Ernet II. The same journal says—"For a dquodecimo Prince the new Duke has a rather extended title, for in the Proclamation announcing his accession to the Dukedom he is styled: Alfred, Duke fo Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and Earl of Kent, Duke of Julich, Cleve, and Berg, also of Engeen and Westphalia, Landgrave of Thuringia, Marquis of Meissen, Count of Henneberg, Earl of Mark and Ravensberg, Lord of Ravenstein and Tonna," &c.

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THE OPIUM COMMISSION

[SECOND DAY.]

THE sittings of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the opium trade between India and China were resumed on Saturday Sept. 9 at Westminister. Lord Brassey presided, and the other members of the Commission present were Sir James Lyall, Mr. Arthur Please, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., and Sir William Roberts. Further evidence was taken.

The Rev. Joseph Adams, of the American Baptist Mission, said that he had laboured for thirteen years in the valley of the Yangtse-kiang. For four years previous to going to China—from 1875 to 1879—he was in Upper Burmah, having originally gone out as missionary to the Chinese in Upper Yunnan. From personal observation he could say that the Burmese authorities were strongly opposed to the use of opium by their people, and the prohibition both against opium and alcoholic liquors was very strong. These reasons for this prohibition as given by the leading men in Burmah, were—first, that the people were so weak in the face of the temptations offered by opium and alcohol; secondly, that the Burmese religion forbids their use; and, thirdly, that there were ancient laws of Burmah prohibiting the trade in these drugs. The effect of opium-smoking upon the Chinese was very disastrous, resulting in emaciation and decay of the faculties. His experience was that the habit of opium-smoking once formed, it was almost impossible to break it off, and it was very seldom that only a moderate indulgence was maintained. The habit grew upon those who commenced it, and larger and larger doses had to be taken. As to the medicinal value of opium he believed it was valuable in relieving the pain of rheumatic fever, but he did not believe it had any effect in preventing malarial fevers. In all fever epidemics his experience was that the opium-smokers were the first to be attacked and the soonest to succumb; the healthier non-smoking coolies stood the fever far better. The habit prevailed mostly among the hardest working classes. The coolies often did their work under the influence of opium; a coolie would travel thirty miles a day under the influence of opium, but he would have to stop two or three times to renew the dose. In Burmah the effect upon the Burmese of the prohibition of the use of opium was most satisfactory. At the missionary dispensery they had very few cases of Burmese suffering from the effects of opium, but a large number of cases of Chinese and Shans. There were many suicides also with opium, but they were in almost every instance Chinese and Shans. The priests and the civil authorities worked together in enforcing the prohibition, and to a large extent the priests acted as spies on the doings of the people and reported what they saw to the civil authorities. But he had no doubt that public opinion supported the authorities in enforcing the prohibition no doubt, if public opinion had been opposed to prohibition its enforcement would be far more difficult.

Opium was used to a large extent by the Chins, a tribe occupying the country between Bhamo and the Chinese border, who were not controlled either by Burmah or China, and great deal of difficulty was caused by the attempts of the Chins to introdnce opium and opium-smoking among the Burmese. The Shans, who were also great opium-smokers, really came from China and did not settle permanently in Burmah. The Burmese authorities did not attempt to interfere with these people in their use of opium. When upper Burmah passed under the rule of the Indian Government a proclamation was issued that the Indian Government would derive no revenue from the sale of opium, and discouraging its use. In his opinion, the attempt to prohibit the trade in opium in Burmah had not been successful, because the Chins, Shans, and Chinese were allowed to buy opium in certain quantities, and if a Burmese wished to use the drug he could easily get a Shan or a Chinaman to buy it for him. There seemed to be little doubt that the total prohibition of the trade was the only way to effectually put down opium-smoking, and he believed public opinion in Burmah would support the Government in such a policy. Even by the respectable classes of the Chinese residing in Burmah such a policy would be gladly welcomed, but among the lower classes of the Chinese no dobt there would be much opposition. In Upper and Lower Burmah there were altogether about 200,000 Chinese, most of them being engaged in trade; there were very few who were actual labourers. The opinion of the missionaries in Burmah and the 20,000 native Christians was unanimous in condemning the introduction of the opium trade into Burmah, and they were equally strong in their opposition to alcohol. All the native Christians were teetotallers, and they placed opium-smoking and dram-drinking in exactly the same category. A good many native Christians, including some of the oldest and most trusted members of the Churches, had become victims to the opinm habit, and had as a consequence fallen away from the Church. His own opinion was that the habit of opium-smoking was rapidly extending in Burmah, that it was having the most disastrous effect upon the people, and that the only remedy for the evil was the entire prohibition of the sale of opium except for medical purposes. The British Government was greatly blamed for having legalised the trade. Turning to China, the witness said that he had resided for ten years in the interior—250 miles from any port. His experience had been that in the interior the attitude of the Chinese towards the missionaries was extremely courteous. His wife and children had been left alone in a Chinese town for weeks together, had taken their usual walks, had received visitors, and had never met with a single insult. He agreed entirely with the evidence given by Dr. Maxwell on the previous day. He believed—and it was the unanimous belief of all the missionaries—that the Chinese Government were anxious to deal with the opium trade, but were not free to do so so long as they were handicapped by the foreign imports of the drug. It was certainly the general belief, previous to the statement made in the House of Commons, that China was not at liberty to impose heavier duties or to prohibit the import altogether. If the Indian import of opium was stopped, he held a very strong opinion that the Chinese Government would take steps to reduce the area of poppy cultivation, with a view to the ultimate extinction of the trade altogether. Whenever an anti-opium official was placed in charge of any district the poppy cultivation in that district disappeared like magic. He believed that the mass of public opinion in China would support the Government in any steps they should take to put down the opium trade. A vast majority of the higher officials in China were strongly opposed to opium; but no doubt among the lower officials, who were very poor there were many who supplemented their incomes by receiving bribes to allow things to go on that they ought to put a stop to. There was no doubt the opium habit was causing a vast amount of misery not only among the poorer population but among the families of the lower orders of mandarins. He thought English political influence in China, as well as English trade, suffered seriously from the fact of the English Government being connected with the opium trade. It was constantly thrown in the faces of the missionaries that they belonged to the people who brought them the opium traffic, and often this was very detrimental to missionay work.

By Sir James Lyall: Previous to Upper Burmah being taken over by the Indian Government no Burmese, to his knowledge, smoked opium. In the parts of China with which he was acquainted he could certainly say that opium-smoking was not nearly so common as tobacco-smoking was in England. It was quite true that men under the influence of opium were able to do their work as well as anyone else, but it should be rembered that they worked under the stimulus of the drug, and they had to keep themselves constantly primed, while the depression that followed was very great, and the injury to the constitution was constantly going on. In his opinion opium-smoking was not a matter that ought to be left to religious influences; it seemed to him that it was the duty of the civil Government to protect its people against anything that was injuring them if it were possible.

By Mr. A.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held at Madison, Wisconsin, Professor LeConte, of California, the well-known geologist, read a paper on the origin of mountain ranges, in which, after reviewing the evidence, he came to the conclusion that, as a rule, mountain ranges are "wrinkles" on the earth's surface produced along lines of weakness by the contraction of the globe in cooling.

At the same meeting Professor H. F. Osborne, of New York, delivered a discourse on the palæontology of mammals, in which he showed that the old plan of classifying animals and grouping a family of them in a circle is giving place to a system which may be figured as a vertical stem giving off branches. The evolution of a family of mammals, for instance, is an uninterrupted progress in a particular direction to particular ends, and the extinction or survial of the fittest exerts no influence on the way. In fact it encourages a belief in predestination, for the trend of evolution is not the happy result of many trials, but is heralded in the structure of some general form all the world over, and precludes chance.

Sir Charles Lyell estimated that £240,000,000 years were required for the deposition of the sedimentary rocks of the globe, and Darwin asked 200,000,000 years for the development of plants and animals; but Lord Kelvin showed that some twenty to fifty million years ago the earth must have been a red-hot ball. Since then geologists have moderated their demands, and Mr. Clarence King is content with twenty to thiry million years for the making of the sedimentary rocks. Professor C. D. Walcott, another eminent American geologist, now raises the estimate to about 45,000,000 years. From hundreds of millions we have come down to ten-, which is a considerable reduction. Professor Walcott's figures are based on the American depositss, and it is an ascertained fact that America as a continent has changed much in configuration since archaic times. The Cainozoic, or New Life Period (including the Pleistocene) he puts at 2,000,000 years; the Mezozoic or Middle Life Period at 7,240,000; and the Palæozoic or Old Life Period at 17,500,000 years. The American Algonkian Period which preceded the Palæozoic was, he thinks, about the same length as the Palæozoic.

A new electric heater has been brought out by Messrs. Miller and Woods, which has the advantage of utilising the heat of an ordinary electric glow lamp, while allowing some of the light to escape for the convenience of anyone using the heater in the dark, say of his bedroom in early morning or during the night. The heater is shaped like a coffe pot, but there is a recess in the bottom not unlike that in the end of a champagne bottle, into which the glow-lamp is inserted. Part of the light escapes at the bottom of the pot, which is mounted on a stand.

The "rifle-trenching tool" of M. Layen, which was roently tried at the Armoury House Parade Ground, Finsbury, and is expected "in one sense to revolutionise the warfare of the future" consists essentially of an arrangement by which a spade or such like tool can be fixed to the butt of a rifle without preventing the weapon from being ready for use either with shot or bayonet. To this end there is a receptacle in the butt and the spade fits into it with a spring catch. Of course the stock and barrel of the rifle become the handle of the spade.

It is claimed for this appliance that it will enable every infantry soldier to be his own sapper and rifle pit maker, and the tool-waggon will become unnecesary. Moreover, if there is no time to fix the bayonet the spade itself will be a make shift; and when not in use it can be carried in a leather case slung across the chest of the soldier, thus balancing the weight of his haversack and forming a breast plate against sword, bayonet, or lance, and possibly bullets. M. de Layen, we may add, is a Frenchman, married to an Englishwoman, and settled in this country.

A band of Pai-pi-bri negroes from the unexplored regions between Liberia and Ashantee, on the Ivory Coast, are now on view at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. They are a fine, tall race, with good heads, aquiline noses in some cases, and invariably thick lips. In colour they vary from ebony black to a chocolate tint. The fore arm is long as usual among negroes, and the feet are very long and large. They are intelligent, but have no writings: all their legends and lore are transmitted by word of mouth.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the well known American anthropologist, has been considering the question of man's origin, and his utterances are marked by a respect for the Biblical account which is often lacking among Continental biologists. He states that most biologists are agreed that man has obtained his bodily structure by descent from some lower animal, but not necessarily the monkey, and either by slow gradations or by a sudden leap. The "missing link" has not been and may never be found.

He considers that our interpretation of the account in Genesis may be at fault, or that the genealogy given there may only apply to a particular branch of the human race. On the whole science agrees with the statement that all men are descended from a single pair living in a particular locality. It is highly probable that man existed in the Glacial Period, which some have relegated to about 50,000, and others to about 10,000, years ago. As to the locality of his birth, Dr. Brinton excludes remote islands, because he could not spread from them; also a great part of the northern hemisphere, because it was under water at the time; Haeckel's supposed continent of Lemuria in the Indian Ocean; and the last continent of Atlantis, coming to the conclusion that it must have been somewhere in the Eurasian continent, between the Himalayas and Spain.

The oldest remains of premitive man are found it Europe, and Dr. Brinton holds that he had red hair and a ruddy complexion, with blue or grey eyes. Are the Scots, after all, the representatives of original humanity? They have long laid claim to it, and now the scientific scoffer must remain silent. It is an old saying in the north that the first words Adam addressed to Eve when he saw her were "How are you?" in Gaelic. Be this as it may, Dr. Brinton considers that the skulls of the first men were to all intents and purposes as good as those of to-day. The exceptional Neanderthal skull is no longer treated with the former respect. Our primitive forefathers were acquainted with the use of fire, made tools and weapons, carved shells, deer horns and the tusks of mammoths, spoke and were fond of music, fought their enemies occasionally, and loved their friends. They were kind to the sick, and their religion, if they had one, was spiritual, as we can find no idols. In short they were very like ourselves.

Dr. I. N. Love, M.D., of St. Louis, Missouri, U.S., recently read a paper on a new remedy for obesity, which is called phytoline. It is prepared from the berries of the phytolacca decandra, after they have been touched by the early frost.

The Azores cable which were recently laid will be worked by the Europe and Azores Telegraph Company, of which Sir John Pender is chairman. They run from Lisbon to Ponta Delgada in St. Michael and from thence to Horta in Fayal. Four small cables connect up the other islands, but these will be worked by the Portuguese Government. The Azores will now be more patronised than ever as a health resort. They are also a coaling station and weather reports can now be obtained from them. We may add that before the end of the year the Seychelles and Mauritius will also be connected by cable with the rest of the world.

A step has been taken towards vaccination for cholera. M. Gamaslera, a French investigator, has discovered that by cultivating the bacillus of cholera in a concentrated bouillon rich in mineral salts it can be easily communicated to pigeons, rabbits, and so on.

We have recently referred to the hypothesis of Dr. Phipson, F. C. S., according to which the first atmosphere of the earth was nitrogen commingled with carbonic acid. This well-known chemist has made a number of experiments in growing various plants in atmospheres of different gases, and finds that while the species trifolium, poa, myosotis, convolvulus, &c., live for a time in carbonic acid gas, they do not prosper; that in hydrogen they flourish better and absorb the gas; while in nitrogen, especially if it contains one-third of carbonic acid gas, they thrive very well and give off oxygen.

The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science was formed on the lines of our own British Association in 1888, and four annual meetings have now been held, namely Sydney, Melbourne, Christchurch, and Hobart Town. The forthcoming meeting will be held on September 25 at Adelaide, under the presidency of Professor Ralph Tate of the University of Adelaide. The body is flourishing, and already numbers about 900 members.

The first volume of Dr. A. Herman Post's "Grundriss der Ethnologischen Jurisprudenz" has been published by A. Schwartz, of Leipzig, and the second may be excepted shortly. It deals with the primitive forms of human society, and the fundamental principles of jurisprudence as revealed by ethnological research. Society, he shows, has four elementary forms: the tribal, the communal, the regal, and the social. These usually follow each other in the order named, but the true social organisation is even now chiefly deal, and may never be fully reached in practice.

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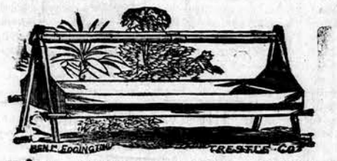

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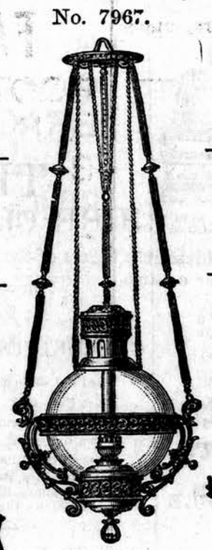

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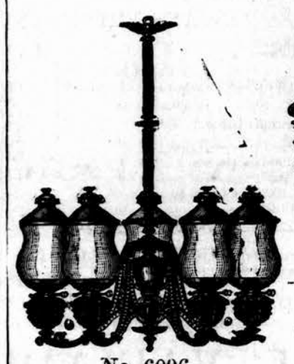

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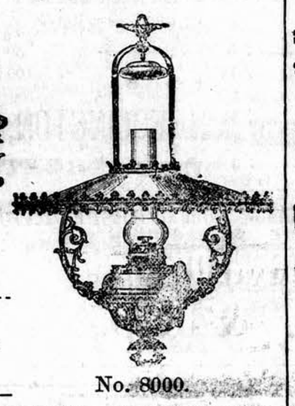

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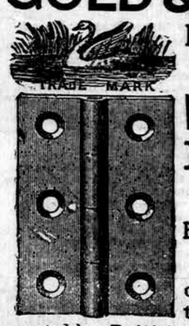

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